



Start of Jews in England Collection

AR 3761

Sys #: 000195966

LEO BAECK INSTITUTE

Center for Jewish History

15 West 16th Street

New York, NY 10011

Phone: (212) 744-6400

Fax: (212) 988-1305

Email: lbaeck@lbi.cjh.org

URL: <http://www.lbi.org>

AR 3761

V/1

Jews in England Collection, 1936-1978

A11/5

Typescripts pertaining to Jewish life in Great Britain, 1936-1978

1519

Doc A 27/3

AR-A.111C

3761

- Juden Laender England
1. 'Thank-You Britain' Fund Preliminary
List of Donors Association of Jewish
Refugees London March 15, 1965 print
6p hundreds of names
 2. Papers relating to "Refugee Industries" deposited
with the Gateshead Central Library in Gateshead,
England photocopy of typewr 6p, also letter
LBI London to International Biographical Archives
and Dictionary of Central European Emigrés in
New York Feb.24, 1978 photocopy 1p 2.Karte

1.Name 2.England 3.Namenslisten 4.Zionismus 5.Selbst-
hilfe Deutscher Auswanderer

- 2.Karte Juden Laender England AR-A.1110
3. Newspaper clippings and essays on 3761
Jewish questions, especially Palestine
1943, 1944 1 newsp.clip 1948 in alphabetical
order ca.90 items
4. Werbeausschuss der Selbsthilfe Deutscher Auswanderer
Sitzungsberichte 9.2. - 7.6. ohne Jahr
Vervielfaeltigung 1lp
5. "Banquet in Guildhall to celebrate the Three-hundredth
Anniversary of the Re-settlement of the Jews in the
British Isles" programm May 29, 1956 print 34p
with list of guests
also: "Commemorating Anglo-Jewry's Tercentenary"
Jewish Chronicle June 1, 1956 newsp.art 3p pl missing
3.Karte

3. Karte Juden Laender England

AR-A.1110

6. Hircular Notgemeinschaft deutscher

3761

Wissenschaftler im Ausland London

Nov.1936 multigr 1p Send List of Dis-
placed German Scholars

AR 6114

Juden Laender England

A 2B/3

1. Existing Archival Records of Persons
Passed through Jews' Temporary Shelter
(Founded 1885)
2. Operation Kindertransport: The London Re-
union - Newspaper clipping from The Jewish
News 1989. (August '89)

P. 172
1935

WERBEAUSSCHUSS DER
SELBSTHILFE DEUTSCHER AUSGEWANDERTER.

Am 9. Februar nachmittags um 5 h fand eine Sitzung des Werbeausschusses der Deutschen Selbsthilfe im Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London W.C.1. im Zimmer des Hospitality Committee statt.

Anwesend waren:

die Damen:

BATTSEK
FLEISCHMANN
JAECKH
KAUFFMANN
LANDAU
LAUFER
LEROI
OPPENHEIMER
WARBURG
WITTKOWER

die Herren:

BOHNE
DEMUTH
LEHMANN

Frau Battsek hatte das Referat uebernommen. Als Schriftfuehrerin wirkte Frl. Warburg.

Frau Battsek begruesste die Anwesenden und schlug die Wahl folgender neuer Mitglieder vor:

Vorschlag der Wahl neuer Mitglieder:

in den Werbeausschuss:

Frau Hamburg
Frau Dr. Marks

in einen der beiden
andern Ausschuesse:

Herrn Adolf Marx

System der Werbung: Frau Battsek schlug vor, zur Werbung das Vierersystem einzufuehren. Jeder der Anwesenden solle vier Leute zum Beitritt auffordern, und diese wiederum sollen je vier ihrer Bekannten dazu werben. Auf diese Weise wuerde man nach und nach alle nach 1935 in England niedergelassenen Deutschen erfassen.

Versendung des Aufrufes: Als naechstes solle jetzt der gedruckte Aufruf, nachdem er von den Mitgliedern aller Ausschuesse genehmigt worden sei, an saemtliche in der Kartothek enthaltenen Adressen geschickt werden.

117

Ihm solle eine Beitrittserklärung beigelegt werden. Es wäre die Aufgabe der Werber die, die nicht auf dieses Schreiben antworten werden, durch persönliche Rücksprache fuer die Selbsthilfe zu gewinnen.

Frage der Form des Aufrufes: Es wurde beschlossen, von der Nennung jedweder Namen auf den Briefbogen der Selbsthilfe abzusehen. Die Couverts sollen mit "Mr. and Mrs." und nicht mit "Herr und Frau" adressiert werden. Sie sollen mit 1½ d Marken versehen werden. Obgleich dadurch Mehrausgaben entstehen, wurde dieser Vorschlag angenommen, da man der Ansicht war, dass das Interesse groesser sein wuerde, wenn man dem Schreiben einen persoenlicheren Anstrich geben wuerde.

Frage der Besteuerung: Dr. Lehmann berichtete, dass die Selbsthilfe als eine lockere Verbindung bezeichnet werden koenne, die nicht den Charakter einer juristischen Person habe, und dass die Selbsthilfe keinerlei Steuerbeträge zu entrichten haben wuerde, es sei denn, solche von Zinsen oder Dividenden angelegter Gelder.

Anzahl der Aufrufsexemplare: Es wurde beschlossen, 5000 der Aufrufsexemplare drucken zu lassen und ebenfalls 5000 Beitrittserklärungen mit beigefuegter Bankers Order.

Frage des Plattessens: Frau Oppenheimer schlug die Einfuehrung des "Plattessens" vor und erklærte sich auch dazu bereit, einige Leute hierzu direkt aufzufordern. Sie haette von verschiedenen Seiten gehoert, dass es Leuten wegen der Entfernung unmoeglich sei, zum Essen ins Woburn House zu kommen. Sie war der Ansicht, dass Vielen mit dieser Einrichtung geholfen werden koennte. Der Vorschlag wurde von den Anwesenden begruesset.

Frage der Arbeitsvermittlung: Es wurde beschlossen, in ganz loser Form eine Art von Arbeitsvermittlung einzurichten, indem man einerseits die Adressen verschiedener deutscher, in England niedergelassener Handwerker oder anderer Berufsleute, die die Arbeitsbewilligung fuer England haben, sammeln wuerde, und sich andererseits Leute, die Auftraege zu vergeben haben, sich bei dieser Zentralstelle melden wuerden. Frl. Warburg uebernahm es, solche Adressen in ein Buch einzutragen und zur Auskunft zur Verfuegung zu stehen. Dieser Vorschlag wurde angenommen.

Vorschlag einer Vortragsreihe: Zum Schluss schlug Frau Battsek vor, Vortraege ueber verschiedene, fuer Deutsche akute Fragen zu organisieren, z.B. ueber das Thema: "Wie lebe ich mich in England ein?" Frau Lerol schlug vor, fuer diese Vortragsreihe ein anderes Stoffgebiet zu waehlen. Herr Bohne schlug vor, die Besprechungen ueber diese Vortragsreihe vorlaeufig zu vertagen, und zu sehen, welches Echo und welcher Erfolg der Selbsthilfe beschieden sein wuerden.

Versendung des Aufrufes: Sobald die Aufrufe gedruckt sind, sollen die Couverts geschrieben werden. Zur Uebernahme dieser Aufgabe stellten sich die Damen:

FRAU DR.FUERTH
FRAU FLEISCHMANN
FRAU OPPENHEIMER

FRAU WITTKOWER
FRAU PROF.LANDAU

zur Verfuegung.

Festsetzung der naechsten Sitzung: Es wurde beschlossen, dass der Werbeausschuss in 14 Tagen wieder einberufen werden solle.



-1-

WERBEAUSSCHUSS DER

SELBSTHILFE DEUTSCHER AUSGEWANDERTER.

Am 6. April nachmittags 4h 30 fand eine Sitzung des Werbeausschusses der Deutschen Selbsthilfe im Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London W. C.I. im Zimmer des Hospitality Committee statt. Anwesend waren:

die Damen:

Battsek
Feist
Hamburg
Kaufmann
Lachs
Landau
Leufer
Mannheim
Oppenheimer
Warburg
Wittkower

die Herren:

Bohne

Das Protokoll führte Frau Lachs.

Frau Battsek begrüßte die Anwesenden, sie teilte mit, dass die Einladung zu dieser Sitzung versehentlich Herrn Dr. Demuth nicht zugegangen sei, und da eine Verlegung im letzten Augenblick nicht mehr möglich gewesen sei, könne er an der heutigen Sitzung nicht teilnehmen. Im Namen der Mitglieder drückt Frau B. ihr Bedauern über das Vorkommnis aus. Es wird nochmals darauf hingewiesen, dass laut Beschluss alle Vorsitzenden der verschiedenen Ausschüsse jeweils von den Sitzungen der anderen Ausschüsse zu unterrichten sind.

Frau Battsek berichtet über das bisherige Ergebnis der Sammlung: es sind zwischen 900 £ 1000 £ eingegangen. Dieser Betrag verteilt sich auf ca 185 - 200 Personen. Man könne mit dem vorläufigen Erfolg der Sammlung an sich ganz zufrieden sein, nur habe sich bisher ein zu kleiner Teil der aufgeforderten Personen beteiligt, woraus man schliessen müsse, dass die Werbung intensiver einsetzen müsse. Z. B. haben sich noch lange nicht alle 48 Mitglieder des Komitees gemeldet. Frau Battsek schlägt vor, dass jeder der Anwesenden sich an einzelne Komiteemitglieder persönlich wenden solle, um nachzufragen. Der Vorschlag wird angenommen, und zum Schluss der Sitzung wird an Hand der Liste festgelegt, wen die Anwesenden anzufragen übernehmen.

Frau Battsek verliest den Brief eines Professor Peierls aus Birmingham (an Fräulein Warburg gerichtet) der mitteilt, dass er in Abständen von 2 Stunden 3 verschiedene Exemplare des Rund-

schreibens per Post erhalten habe. Es wird darauf hingewiesen, dass von der Organisation der Selbsthilfe an alle vorhandenen Adressen nur einmal geschrieben worden sei, dass man aber über die private Versendung der von Mitgliedern angeforderten Exemplare keine Kontrolle habe. Trotzdem müsse man versuchen, Fehler dieser Art zu vermeiden wegen der Portoverschwendung und des ungünstigen Eindrucks auf die Empfänger. Man schlägt vor bei Aushändigung von Formularen des Rundschreibens an Mitglieder, Listen der Namen zu verlangen, an die das Rundschreiben gesandt werden soll, und diese mit den Listen der Organisation zu vergleichen.

Frau Battsek stellt noch einmal - besonders an Hand des Antwortbriefes von Fräulein Warburg an Professor Peierls in Birmingham - ausdrücklich fest, dass dem Werbeausschuss alle Veröffentlichungen der Selbsthilfe vorliegen müssen, bevor sie an das Publikum gelangen, sonst könne der Werbeausschuss die ihm berechtigterweise aufzuerlegende Verantwortung nicht übernehmen.

Es wurden Bedenken gegen das Schneeballsystem geäußert, da auf diese Weise Leute oft verschiedene Male angefragt werden. Man hält diese Bedenken aber nicht für schwerwiegend und beschliesst, bei diesem System zu bleiben, nur solle man sich möglichst persönlich und nicht schriftlich an die Bekannten wenden.

Herr Bohne giebt einen besonders krassen Fall zur Kenntnis als Beweis für das Überschneiden der Kreise. Herr Bohne nimmt an, dass es ihm bestimmt geglückt wäre, ein weit besseres Resultat zu erzielen, als dem vor ihm da gewesenem Werber.

Verschiedene Mitglieder teilen die ihnen bekannt gewordenen Einwände und Anfragen mit und bitten, um eine einheitliche Beantwortung zu sichern, die Fragen durchsprechen zu können. Unter anderem ist verschiedentlich die Anfrage aufgetaucht: Soll, wer bisher dem Woburnhouse Beihilfe gesandt hat, dieses Geld nun an die Selbsthilfe senden. Man einigt sich vorläufig zur Beantwortung darauf, dass man denjenigen, die bisher dem Woburnhouse gegeben haben, nichts Anderes vorschlagen könne, als zusätzlich der Selbsthilfe zu geben. Frau Battsek will diese Frage aber besonders noch in der nächsten Vollsitzung zur Sprache bringen.

Weiter wird besprochen, dass man zur nächsten Sitzung alle Kritiken und Einwände sammeln und schriftlich niederlegen solle, sodass man diese Fragen genau durchsprechen kann.

Frau Oppenheimer wird gebeten, Adressen für "Plettessen" zu sammeln, und in der nächsten Sitzung zu berichten, wie viele Leute sich daran beteiligen wollen, und ob sie Hilfe der anderen Mitglieder des Komitees brauche.

Frau Battsek berichtet über eine Pennysammlung des Sohnes von Frau Landau und fragt an, ob man diese Sammlung für alle Kinder organisieren soll. Dieses wird vorläufig abgelehnt, und der Initiative der einzelnen Mitglieder überlassen. Es wird nur betont, dass man die Aufstellung von Büchern nicht propagieren dürfe, da das ein Vorrecht des jüdischen Nationalfonds sei.

Frau Battsek teilt mit, dass sich einige Damen zur Mitarbeit

im Büro gemeldet haben. Bei Fräulein Warburg hat sich eine frühere Oesterreicherin Mrs Eugene A. Lintelo gemeldet zur freiwilligen Hilfe. Da aber niemand die Betreffende kennt, schlägt Frau Buttsek Nachprüfung vor.

Frau Hamburg teilt mit, dass sie bemüht sein will einen ihrer Bekannten Herrn Dr Meyer zur Mitarbeit zu veranlassen. In der nächsten Vollsitzung soll beschlossen werden ihn dann zu den Sitzungen auffordern zu lassen.

Die nächste Sitzung wird vermutlich in etwa 14 Tagen statt finden, doch wird nochmals dazu eingeladen.

WERBEAUSSCHUSS DER

SELBSTHILFE DEUTSCHER AUSGEWANDERTER.

Am 17. Mai nachmittags 5h fand eine Sitzung des Werbeausschusses der Deutschen Selbsthilfe im Woburn House statt. Anwesend waren:

die Damen:

Battsek
Beermann
Feist
Fürth
Hamburg
Jäckh
Lachs
Leroi
Landau
Mannheim
Oppenheimer
Warburg

die Herren:

Bohne
Feiler
Hüttenbach
Lehmann
Ruhemann

Das Protokoll führte Frau Lachs.

Bei der Verlesung des Protokolls der vorigen Sitzung teilt Frau Battsek mit, das bisherige Ergebnis der Sammlung hat sich inzwischen dahin gehend verändert, dass eine weit grössere Personenzahl daran beteiligt ist, und wie Frau Landau mitteilt, nun fast alle Komiteemitglieder die versprochenen Summen sind eingegangen, sodass nun eine Summe von ca 1000⁴ verfügbar ist. Zur Frage des Plettessens teilt Frau Oppenheimer mit, dass eine Anzahl von Leuten sich dazu verpflichtet haben, sogar solche, die der Werbung an sich ablehnend gegenüber standen. Da man im Augenblick von den Angeboten noch keinen Gebrauch machen kann, soll den bisher geworbenen und noch zuwerbenden Damen mitgeteilt werden, dass man ihnen mitteilen wird, wann man ihre Hilfe in Anspruch nehmen kann.

Frau Battsek berichtet, dass die schriftliche Werbung, wie vorgesehn, Ende Mai abgeschlossen sein wird. Dann müsse die persönliche Werbung einsetzen, und jedes Mitglied die Bearbeitung von mindestens 4 Fällen übernehmen. Man beschliesst einen Teil der von Frau Landau nach Distrikten geordneten Namen und Adressen sofort zu verlesen, und die Anwesenden übernehmen die Werbung der ihnen persönlich bekannten Personen. Da die Zeit nicht ausreicht wird beschlossen, am Dienstag, 24. Mai 4 30h wieder zusammen zu kommen, und die begonnene Arbeit fort zu setzen.

Herr Bohne schlägt vor, dass jedes Mitglied bis zu 10 Namen auch nicht persönlich Bekannter übernimmt, um die Arbeit zu beschleunigen, da er befürchtet, dass man sonst in die Reisezeit kommt und

dann die Werbung nicht fortsetzen kann.
 Herr Lehmann verliest den Entwurf eines Briefes, der an sämtliche Adressen gehen soll. Es wird dazu bemerkt, dass der Brief ~~an~~ einem von Herrn Lehmann und Herrn Laufer verfassten Text und einer Anlage, die von Herrn Hellmann bearbeitet ist, vorliegt. Der Brief soll in der endgültigen Fassung dem Werbeausschuss noch einmal vorgelegt werden.

Die für die heutige Sitzung vorgesehene Besprechung der Kritiken und Einwände wird auf die nächste Woche vertagt. Man bittet noch einmal um schriftliche Niederlegung, es werden schon einige der häufigsten Kritiken und Einwände genannt, z. B. 1) warum schafft man eine neue Organisation, da doch das Woburn House im gleichen Sinne arbeitet, 2) wer sind die Verantwortlichen Leiter der Selbsthilfe, 3) ist die Selbsthilfe für Juden und Christen tätig, 4) Viele Leute wünschen nur eine rein jüdische Organisation zu unterstützen, 5) die Beiträge verschiedener Leute können nur klein sein, und die Betreffenden möchten nicht namentlich genannt werden.

Zur nächsten Sitzung werden keine Einladungen verschickt werden.

Werbeausschuss der

Selbsthilfe Deutscher Ausgewanderter.

Am 24. Mai nachmittags 4,30 h fand eine Sitzung des Werbeausschusses der Deutschen Selbsthilfe im Woburn House im Zimmer des Hospitality Committee statt. Anwesend waren

die Damen:

Battsek
Feist
Oppenheimer
Jaechh
Fleischmann
Landau
Levinger
Laufer
Beermann
Warburg
Hamburg

die Herren:

Bohne
Hüttenbach

Das Protokoll führte Frau Hamburg.

Frau Battsek begrüsst die Anwesenden und verliest eine Liste von Kritiken und Einwänden, die gegen die Selbsthilfe von solchen Personen erhoben werden, die um Beiträge angegangen werden.

Die Anwesenden geben hierzu noch ihre Erfahrungen bekannt und es wird ausführlich besprochen, wie man den Einwänden am besten entgegen kann. Eine Liste der Einwände und entsprechende Antworten darauf sollen an die Mitglieder versandt werden.

Herr Bohne schlägt vor, dass man den Mittagstisch im nächsten allgemeinen Rundschreiben erwähnt.

Frau Jaechh, Oppenheimer, Laufer, Feist erboten sich, die Kuverts für das nächste Rundschreiben zu schreiben. Die endgültige Fassung des Rundschreibens soll in nächster Sitzung verlesen werden.

Auf Anfrage von Frau Fleischmann erklärt Fräulein Warburg, dass eine österreichische Hilfs-Kommission unter Leitung von Mrs. Rothschild vorhanden sei.

Herr Bohne schlägt vor, junge Leute, etwa von Anfang 20, für die Werbung zu interessieren.

Frau Landau schlägt vor das Komitee zu erweitern und bittet die Anwesenden Bekannte zu interessieren, die dafür geeignet sind.

Herr Hüttenbacher bringt zur Sprache, ob der Werber prinzipiell einschassieren solle. Die Anfrage des Herrn Dr. Hüttenbacher kommt nicht zur Erledigung.

Frau Landau schlägt vor, Bankers Orders auszugeben, die eine grosse Erleichterung für die Abwicklung wären. Die Mehrheit stimmt für Bankers Orders.

Betr. Kuvertschreiben für das nächste Rundschreiben will Frau Landau die Damen, die sich hierfür erboten haben, anrufen. Frau Levinger erklärt sich bereit, nach dem 1. Juni zu helfen.

Frau Landau verliest weitere, von ihr aufgestellte, nach Distrikten geordnete Listen von in England ansässigen Deutschen, die wegen Zahlungen bearbeitet werden sollen. Es wird an Hand der Listen festgestellt, welche von den Anwesenden die Bearbeitung der einzelnen Adressen übernehmen wollen, doch kann bisher nur ein kleiner Teil der Adressen untergebracht werden. Frau Landau ist bereit, im Büro der Selbsthilfe an einzelne Werber weitere Adressen auszugeben.

Festsetzung der nächsten Sitzung: Es wird beschlossen, dass die nächste Sitzung des Werbeausschusses am Dienstag, den 7. Juni stattfinden solle. Einladungen sollen an die Anwesenden nicht mehr versandt werden.



WERBEAUSSCHUSS DER
SELBSTHILFE DEUTSCHER AUSGEWANDETER.

Am 7. Juni nachmittags 4.30 Uhr fand eine Sitzung des Werbeausschusses der Deutschen Selbsthilfe statt. Anwesend waren:

die Damen:

Battsek
Beermann
Feist
Führt
Hamburg
Dr. Hoffa (als Gast)
Jäckh
Landau
Laufer
Lachs
Leroi
Levinger
Löwinberg (als Gast)
Oppenheimer.

die Herren:

Bohne

Das Protokoll führte Frau Lehle.

Frau Battsek begrüßte die beiden zur Mitarbeit erschienenen Gäste Frl. Dr. Hoffa und Frau Löwinberg. Frau Battsek verliest die bereits an verschiedene Mitglieder gesandte Liste von Einwänden und Kritiken zur Organisation der Selbsthilfe, und bittet um Stellungnahme der Anwesenden. Es wird ein schriftlicher Einwand Dr. Laufers zum ersten Punkt verlesen, eine entsprechende Aenderung wird beschlossen, und im übrigen erklärt man sich mit der Formulierung einverstanden.

Die Frage einer Organisation einer Stellungsvermittlung und einer Kleiderkammer wird für den Augenblick ablehnend entschieden. Man bittet, falls Kleider abzugeben sind, davon in den Sitzungen Mitteilung zu machen, und man will im Einzelfall für die Weiterleitung der Kleider Sorge tragen.

Frau Landau verliest ihren ~~zusammenfassenden~~ zusammenfassenden Bericht über die bisherige Tätigkeit der Selbsthilfe. Im Anschluss daran wiederholt sie ihre Bitte um Angabe neuer Namen und Adressen zur Werbung weiterer Kreise.

Die nächste Sitzung wird auf Dienstag, den 21. Juni festgesetzt. Einladungen werden nicht verschickt werden.

7c JHEP
11/11/36

**NOTGEMEINSCHAFT DEUTSCHER WISSENSCHAFTLER
IM AUSLAND**

Tel.: Holborn 4423

12 Clement's Inn Passage, Clare Market,
London, W.C.2.

November, 1936.

127 Dec 10
Dear Sirs,

We are sending you a copy of our "List of Displaced German Scholars," which we believe will be of interest and use to you. In the "Introduction" to the booklet we explain why we are bringing the names of these scholars to your notice. We hope you will use the "List" as a book of reference to be consulted whenever vacancies occur. The majority of the scholars are free to accept new appointments.

It would give us pleasure to supply you with further information concerning any of the scholars in whom you may be interested, or to put you into direct touch with them.

May we draw your attention to the confidential nature of this publication.

Yours very truly,

**NOTGEMEINSCHAFT DEUTSCHER WISSENSCHAFTLER
IM AUSLAND**

F. Demuth

(Dr. F. Demuth)
Chairman.

February 1978

Refugee Industries Committee

The Committee was founded in July 1939 at the House of Commons as the " Committee for the Development of Refugee Industries ". Towards the end of 1940, its name was changed to " Refugee Industries Committee, and in November 1947, to, " Committee for Industrial Development from Overseas ". The Committee membership consisted entirely of prominent British persons, including many members of Parliament. The membership changed frequently, as can be seen from the surviving letters sent out by the Committee.

According to its last secretary, Dr. R. Munster, 30, Sandpit Lane, St. Albans, Herts. (1975), the Committee was disbanded in the early 1950's and its files were burned.

In February 1978, Herbert Loebel OBE completed a Thesis for a higher degree at the University of Durham entitled " Government-financed factories and the Establishment of Industries by Refugees in the North of England, 1937 - 1961 ". In the course of the study, he was able to find a good deal of material on the Refugee Industries Committee in the loft of a factory established by his late father and uncle, through the help of his cousin, George F. Loble JP of Loblite Ltd, 3rd Avenue, Team Valley Trading Estate, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear. This material, together with material referring to the Tyneside Refugee Industries Association (one of some 10 regional refugee industries associations established under the central committee) was offered to the Wiener Library, London. A letter from that Library of 30 June 1976 stated that the Library had no space or financial resources to house the material. The Local Studies Section at Gatshead Public Library, which collects material on the Team Valley Trading Estate located in the Borough (the first Government-financed Trading Estate in Britain) has offered to give the material a home and is making available an index to the Wiener Library, but meantime, here is a summary of it:

File Refugee Industries Committee 1942 - 1947

Contains material sent out by the Central Committee to member firms, including reports on and speeches at Annual Meetings from 1942 onwards, a booklet on the history and the work of the Committee (published in 1944), letterheads showing the changing membership of the Committee etc. There is also a list of the 10 Regional Associations (undated) and an undated list of the membership of the Welsh Refugee Industries Association.

Refugee Industries Committee

February 1978

File Refugee Industries Committee, Newsletters, 1944 - 1949

From internal evidence, the first newsletter was sent out in July 1944. They appeared monthly. The collection is complete, except for January 1945 and August 1947, up to and including June 1948. There are issues for January/February and September 1949. While issues up to 1949 were duplicated, the issues for 1949 are printed.

The newsletters contain a wealth of information of interest to refugee industrialists and show their varying preoccupations. They also contain references to parliamentary questions of interest to refugees and to efforts to combat anti-alien sentiments wherever they occurred.

File Tyneside Refugee Industries Association, 1942 - 1949

The refugee industrialists in the North East appear to have have met informally since their arrival, more particularly after the internment episode, but on 30 June 1942 a legal body, probably based on others formed under the guidance of the Refugee Industries Committee in London (whose membership was entirely British), was formed. The file contains the papers received by a member firm at Team Valley, Gateshead (Loblite Ltd), and also the rule book of the Association (printed).

Refugee Industries Committee, 1942 - 1947

The file contains material sent out by the Committee - consisting entirely of prominent British people - in London.

The material includes a booklet on the history and work of the Committee, letterheads showing its changing membership, reports and speeches at Annual meetings etc. There is also an undated list of the 10 or so Regional Associations and an undated list of the members of the Welsh Refugee Industries Association.

See also: Refugee Industries Committee, Newsletters
1944 - 1949

and Tyneside Refugee Industries Association
1942 - 1949

Tyneside Refugee Industries Association, 1942 - 1949

Refugee Industrialists in the North East, the majority of whom were settled on the Team Valley Trading Estate, Gateshead, appear to have met informally since their arrival, more particularly after the internment episode in 1940. On June 30 1942, however, a more formal organisation was set up under the guidance of the Refugee Industries Committee - consisting entirely of prominent British people - in London

The file contains the rule book of the association and papers received from the Association by a member firm (Loblite Ltd)

see also: Refugee Industries Committee, 1942 - 1947

AND " " " Newsletters, 1944 - 1949

Refugee Industries Committee: Newsletters 1944 - 1949

These appeared monthly. The collection is complete up to June 1948, except for January 1945 and August 1947. There are printed issues for January/February 1949 and September 1949.

In November, the Committee changed its name to Committee for Industrial Development from Overseas. The newsletters contain a wealth of information of interest to refugee industrialists and show their preoccupations. They also contain references to parliamentary questions and speeches related to refugees and to efforts by the Committee to combat anti-alien sentiments, wherever they occurred.

See also:

and

Refugee Industries Committee 1942 - 1947
Tyneside Refugee Industries Association
1942 - 1949

78/c/8

From
HERBERT LOEBL, O.B.E., B.Sc., C.Eng., M.I.Mech.E.

7 MOOR ROAD SOUTH
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
NE3 1NN
Tel: (0632) 852051

Mrs. C.S. Wichmann
Institute of Contemporary History
and Wiener Library
4, Devonshire Street
LONDON, W1N 2BH

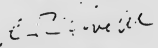
5 February 1976

Dear Mrs. Wichmann,

I would like to refer to your letter of 30 June 1976 in connection with the material on the Refugee Industries Committee I have been able to collect in the course of my study and which I have cleaned and suitably arranged before depositing it with the Local Studies Section at Gateshead Central Library.

I have pleasure in enclosing a note on the background and on the contents of the files, which will, no doubt, be amplified in a more proper manner by the Library, which has your address.

Yours sincerely,


Herbert Loebel

Would you be good enough to cope the enclosed for Dr. A. Paucker, whose address I do not know?



Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council

Public Libraries and Arts Department

Central Library
Prince Consort Road
Gateshead, NE8 4LN
Telephone 0632 773478 Telex 537379
773551
773842

To

Mrs. Wichminn,
The Wiener Library,
4 Devonshire Street,
LONDON, W1.

From
Borough Librarian
T S Cardy FLA AMBIM

Date 15th February, 1978
Your Ref
My Ref LS/SS/SL

Dear Madam,

At the request of Mr. H. Loebl, of 7 Moor Road South,
Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, we enclose information on
papers relating to Refugee Industries which he has deposited
in the Local Studies Department of this Library.

Enc.

Yours faithfully,

T. S. Cardy
BOROUGH LIBRARIAN.

AR 3761

1/2

Jews in England Collection, 1936-1978

A11/5

Afforestation - Zionism, 1943-1944, 1948

A - Z

1943, 1944

1948

Afforestation

Agriculture

America

Antisemitism

Arabs

Assimilation

Association

Atomic Bomb

Boots

Capital

Commerce

Cooperative

Diamond

Education

Emigration

Ethiopia

Europe

Farm

Fighting Jews

Fishing

Golden Book

Historical Society

Housing

Immigration

Industry

Jewish Agency

Jewish Colonization Association

Jewish National Fund

Joint Distribution Committee

Labour Party

Land in Palestine

League of Nations

Mesopotamia

OSE

Palestine

Refugees

Rescue

Settlements

State

Taxation

Towns

United Nations

War Effort

White Paper

Youth Aliyah

Zionism

ca. 90 items

AFFORRESTATION.

20,000 TREES IN CHILDREN'S FOREST

21.44



AGRICULTURE

JFa 27/2/44: - More than 2,000 farms on Canadian ICA farms (since 1891)
(five of these settlements in Western Canada produce 400,000 bushels of grain p. y.)
28,000 farms on ICA settlements in Argentina, producing 3 mil. tons
(since 1894 Horrieville with 5000
most despotic, fast too)

Mixed Farming

JNF 17/3/44: 1942: 12,000 tons of potatoes sold by villagers on JNF land
1939: 3,000 -
1942: 25,000 - vegetables
1929: 15,000 -

State Domains (harmon)

JNF 17/3/44: 1,250,000 domain, of which 500,000 leased to trade

AGRICULTURE

SETTLEMENTS

MORE FOOD FOR MORE PEOPLE

Tucked away in the moorlands of Southern Palestine is the five-year-old village of Kfar Menahem, a kibbutz settled by American and Polish Jewish pioneers. After undergoing the rigorous and arduous hardships common to the pioneering effort in Eretz Israel, these settlers are now having the satisfaction of harvesting bountiful crops for the country's larder.

The Palestine Government has now granted the Kfar Menahem settlers a loan of £3,000 for repayment in five years at 6% interest to improve their well installation and lay irrigation piping so as to stimulate crop expansion.

Like the hundreds of other settlements on Jewish National Fund soil, Kibbutz Kfar Menahem, an adjunct of "Hashomer Hatzair", is pulling its full weight in the Middle East war effort by increasing its production.

WARTIME EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

According to the Government estimate, the wheat crop in Jewish labour settlements on J.N.F. land during the past year amounted to 6,832 tons, of which—after deduction of the quantity required for own consumption and seed by the settlers—1,665 tons, or about 25%, were handed over to the authorities as surplus crops. In addition, the settlements handed over 600 tons of barley.

The Palestine Department' of Agriculture estimates that the area of cereals under cultivation rose by almost 400,000 dunams (100,000 acres) between 1939 and 1941, or an increase of 20% of the pre-war area, whilst in the subsequent two years further substantial areas were added. The total cereals area in Palestine in 1941 was 6,000,000 dunams against 5,400,000 dunams in 1939.

Market gardens increased still more. Potato growers doubled their area from 8,400 dunams in 1939 to 17,500 dunams in 1941, and there is a greater increase now. Bananas and other fruit are also grown more extensively.

It is estimated that Jewish agricultural production has gone up by 50% on the average, but the individual increases are staggering—400% for potatoes, 80% for vegetables 50% for milk, 70-80% for livestock feed. The up-trend beginning in 1940 continued steadily until the past summer. If there had been more hands, the expansion would have recorded an even more rapid spurt.

FROM PALESTINE

JEWISH AGRICULTURE EXTENDING

A review of the various branches of Jewish agricultural production in their wartime progress was given a short while ago by Mr. N. Verlinsky, Executive Director of Tnuva, the co-operative agricultural marketing association which serves the labour settlements on Jewish National Fund soil.

Mr. Verlinsky revealed that milk production rose during the first couple of months of 1942-1943 from 4,600,000 litres (in parallel 1941-1942 period) to 5,500,000 litres, whilst one of the newest branches of farm output—pond fish, mainly carp—had gone up to 140 tons, as against 50 tons in the preceding year.

There are 20,000 hives with active swarms now being tended in Jewish villages, and they are expected to produce about 200 tons of honey during the season.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE

Due to the remarkable development of Jewish agriculture during the war years, Jewish villages to-day supply 75% of milk, dairy produce and vegetables; 70% of eggs and 90% of potatoes, of local Jewish consumption. The bulk of these items come from settlements on J.N.F. land which, in the course of the past year, produced no less than 66% of the milk and dairy produce, 72% of the eggs, 75% of the vegetables and approximately 80% of the potatoes yielded by Jewish agriculture.

*Value of agric. output 1933/39 rose from
ab. £ 2,200,000 to £ 4,500,000*

See Jewish Land.

- Palestine
- Industry

Herbert Friedenthal:

DUNAMS OR SQUARE MILES ?

Professor Samson Wright, in his speech at the Annual Conference, made the interesting attempt of translating the Jewish land holdings in Palestine from dunams into square miles. He pointed out that land acquisitions of the J.N.F. during the war made a very impressive figure when measured in dunams (200,000 dunams) but counted in square miles (75 square miles) they were less imposing. The J.N.F. purchased 51,000 dunams during the past year, equal to 20 square miles.

A square mile consists of 640 acres and an acre is 4 dunams, that means a square mile is equivalent to 2,560 dunams. Prof. Wright suggested a change-over of the method of counting from dunams to square miles in order to come down to reality. But does this method apply to the realities of Palestine?

100 dunams of unirrigated land are necessary for the subsistence of a family—approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a square mile; if the land is situated in the mountains where fruit trees are planted, then 50 dunams are sufficient to support a family—approximately $\frac{1}{32}$ th of a square mile; of irrigated land, the subsistence area of a family consists of 20 dunams— $\frac{1}{32}$ th of a square mile.

Apart from the fact that the usage of fractions is rather impracticable and complicated, what does it say? It proves that the size of an area does not depend on the scale of measurement; it depends on its capacity of absorbing settlers. This absorptive capacity is the only indication of size, the only realistic way of counting.

The Jewish population of over half-a-million in Palestine are settled on an area of roughly 13 million dunams of land, which means an average of 3 dunams per head. Taking 3 dunams per individual as a basis, the 20 square miles acquired by the J.N.F. during the past year give room to another 17,000 souls. The 75 square miles of national land bought during wartime make provision for an additional population of 70,000.

The density of the population is in proportion to the area of irrigated land. A dunam under irrigation is equivalent to at least 5 dun-

ams of unirrigated land. So far, of the 13 million dunams in Jewish possession, only 85,000 dunams, apart from orange groves, are under irrigation. Professor Wright said that for bringing another 500,000 Jews into Palestine, we had to provide at least the same land basis as for the 500,000 Jews who are already settled. If the percentage of irrigable land should increase, and there are some indications that new methods of finding wells and utilising surface water are on their way, then the ratio of people to be settled per square mile would increase accordingly.

Experience has taught us that for each family engaged on agriculture, two other families can be settled in urban occupations, a proportion which roughly applies to the present situation in Palestine. Approximately 30% of the Yishuv are living in rural districts. On this basis, even the tiny figure of 20 square miles (the area acquired during the past year) would, if irrigated, provide subsistence for 2,500 families in agricultural pursuits and for another 5,000 families in urban occupations; and the 75 square miles, acquired during the past 4 years, if under irrigation, would create the basis of existence for the imposing number of altogether 30,000 families.

The rise in the density of the population will also depend on the further industrialisation of Palestine. How far, and to what extent industrial progress will multiply the effects of irrigation with regard to the number of population settled per square mile, cannot be estimated yet. On the whole, Palestine will and must remain a country whose economy is basically founded on agriculture.

in addition of
written Frank Murphy, Henry A. Wallace,
Wendell Willkie)
United Palestine Appeal (Rabbi James Heller)

AMERICA

American Jewish Committee (Prof. Julius Rosenberg)

Rabbinical Council of America

World Jewish Congress

Emergency Committee for Saving the Jewish People of Europe (Peter Bergson, Gen)

War Refugee Board (Hull, Morgenthau, Strimson)

American Jewish Conference

Joint Distribution Committee

Jewish Council for Russian War relief

United Jewish Appeal (= United Palestine Appeal / J. S. C.)

American Jewish Welfare Board (Pres. Frank L. Weil)

Emergency Committee for War-Torn Yeshivah & Refugee Scholars

OSE

American Zionist Emergency Council

American Council for Judaism

National Committee against Nazi Persecution and the Extermination of
the Jews of Europe (Justice Frank Murphy, Henry A. Wallace,
Wendell Willkie)

National Council of the United Palestine Appeal (Rabbi James Heller)

AMERICAN JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OPPOSES RESTRICTIONS ON IMMIGRATION.

Washington, Feb. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Justice Department has voiced vigorous opposition to proposed legislation which would further restrict immigration into the United States, it is revealed in a report submitted to the House Immigration and Naturalisation Committee by Mr. Francis Biddle, Attorney General.

The Committee is considering a bill introduced by Representative Edward H. Reese which would halve the immigration quotas for the next ten years, and another measure, proposed by Representative Leonard Allen, which would bar all immigration until the end of the war.

The State Department, however, has refused to make any recommendation on the two bills, it is disclosed in a report submitted to the Immigration Committee by Mr. Edward Stettinius, Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Stettinius wrote that the immigration issue is a "post-war problem" on which the State Department could not commit itself now.

J.T.A. BULLETIN. FEBRUARY 2 - 1944

8/2/1944.

The report of the Attorney-General declared that he was "not aware of any necessity of enacting legislation which would restrict immigration into the United States in the manner proposed, and stressed that the bills were "hardly desirable."

Pointing out that relatively few of the immigrants permitted by law had entered the United States during the last decade, Mr. Biddle added:- "During the last 10 fiscal years, the annual average number of both quota and non-quota immigrants was only 47,693, although the quota for each of those years was 158,774. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1943, only 23,725 immigrants, 13,000 of whom were non-quota immigrants, entered the United States. During the same ten-year period the annual average number of persons emigrating from the United States was 24,000, leaving a net increase of 23,287 immigrants. Moreover, while in 1920 aliens constituted 6.9 per cent. of the population in the United States, at the present time they comprise little more than 3 per cent. of the population."

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

Issued by the
JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

Chronicle House,
72/78, Fleet Street,
London E.C.4.

Telegrams: Jewcorrau London.
Telephones: Central 3821-2.
Telex: Central Telex 9222.

Vol. XXV. No. 9. 5 pages. Tuesday, 11th January, 1944.

NEED FOR JEWISH HOMELAND INDEPENDENT OF ANTISEMITISM: AMERICAN
JEWS WILL GO TO PALESTINE AFTER WAR — SAYS RABBI BRICKNER.

Tel Aviv, Jan. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Increased participation by American Jewry in the actual upbuilding of Palestine after the war, was predicted by Rabbi Barnett Brickner, delegate of the American Jewish Welfare Board, speaking here as one of the contributors to a "vocal newspaper" arranged by the Jewish Journalists' Association.

He had been entrusted by President Roosevelt and American Jewry with the task of visiting Jewish soldiers on all fronts, bringing them a message from the President and the Jews in America and investigating their morale, Rabbi Brickner said. He was most satisfied with what he had seen during his tour. The commanders of the Jewish soldiers he had visited were full of praise for their conduct and their keen sense of duty. That the Jews are doing their full share in the war was proved by the percentage of Jewish casualties. While American Jews constitute only between three and three and a half per cent. of the general population, there are over four per cent. Jews in the Army and the percentage of Jews in the Air Force is still higher.

"All of us know that there is anti-Semitism in America," Rabbi Brickner continued. "One of the famous American Jewish leaders told me he thinks over one million Jews will have to emigrate to Palestine; but I hope they will go to Palestine of their own free will and not because they are expelled."

Rabbi Brickner expressed the opinion that to view Zionism in relation to anti-Semitism was to place the national effort on a negative basis. The Jewish nation, he said, needs a homeland, a State, just as any other people. But this need does not emanate from anti-Semitism. Even without anti-Semitism the Jewish nation needs a homeland.

"Jewish soldiers," Rabbi Brickner went on, "told me that they do not feel there is anti-Semitism in the Army. But when they heard of the incidents in Boston and Cleveland, they asked: 'What is going to happen after the war?' Zionists understand that anti-Semitism is the result of the Jews having no homeland, no State of their own. There was a time when American Jewry was called upon only to contribute funds for the upbuilding of Palestine, but now American Jewry participates also in formulating Zionist ideology."

In conclusion Rabbi Brickner assured the audience that American Jewry feels itself responsible for the fate of the Yishuv and as a guarantor of its future.

IMMIGRANTS FROM TURKEY ARRIVE IN PALESTINE.

Jerusalem, Jan. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A group of 63 Jewish immigrants arrived here to-day from Turkey.

SCOTTISH CHURCHES URGE ABOLISHMENT OF ANTI-JEWISH LAWS IN
LIBERATED TERRITORIES.

X London, Dec. 27th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The removal of all discrimination against Jews in territories liberated from Axis rule, is urged in a resolution sent to the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary by a committee representing all Scottish churches.

The Committee, which was established early this year at a joint conference of the Scottish Churches and Jewish communities in Scotland, also includes representatives of the Salvation Army, the Society of Friends and the Jewish communities. Its objects are to study the world situation as it affects Jews and to educate public opinion on the problems involved, and to consider ways and means of effectively meeting and overcoming anti-Semitism.

The resolution, copies of which were sent also to the ministers of all Scottish denominations, reads as follows:-

"That in view of the definite prospect now being opened of the forces of the United Nations liberating territories on the European Continent and elsewhere from the power of the enemy, this Committee stresses the necessity of implementing without delay the promises of the United Nations' Governments regarding the removal of all discriminatory laws and practices against Jews and other oppressed people, and the full admission of these citizens to their original homes and to the pursuit of useful activities enabling them to gain their livelihood and pursue their calling on the same footing as other citizens."

CHANUCAH CELEBRATION IN NOTTINGHAM GUILD HALL.

London, Dec. 27th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Mayor of Nottingham, Councillor A. Weston, was on the platform at a meeting following an impressive Chanukah service organised by the Nottingham Hebrew Congregation at the Guild Hall for over 1,000 congregants, including a large number of members of the Allied Forces.

The meeting was addressed by Professor Selig Brodetsky, President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and Mr. Ernest

ANTI SEMITISM

J.T.A. BULLETIN.

- 2 -

16/12/1943.

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS CONDEMNS RACE HATRED.

New York, Dec. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. R. Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts, addressing a mass meeting in Boston, stressed the duty of individuals and civic groups to prevent repetition of the attacks on Jews which have occurred in Boston recently. "In dealing with this problem in Massachusetts, we must look primarily to the future," the Governor said. "The utmost pains must be taken to deal fairly and thoroughly with what has happened. But our chief concern must be to prevent it happening again."

Church and Labour leaders also spoke condemning persons who spread racial hatred. The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Richard J. Haberlin, vicar general of the Archdiocese of Boston, representing William Cardinal O'Connell, warned: "To deny our neighbour his inalienable rights amounts to a rejection of God, and to despise him because of his race or religious belief is neither Catholic nor American." Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, of the Methodist Church, stated: "I can't prove there is a definite tie-up between the recent outbreaks and the vast national Fascist movement, but I know for a fact that the former constitutes a real menace to our form of government."

"Prosecution of American Fascist leaders and distributors of literature that promotes racial hatred," was demanded by Mr. Joseph Salerno, head of the Massachusetts branch of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Rabbi Perman H. Rubenovitz, President of the Boston Rabbinical Association, urged effective police measures to prevent anti-Jewish outbreaks.

The Governor has appointed a committee composed of prominent Boston citizens, representing the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, to advise him on measures to stamp out attacks by hoodlums on Jews. The committee includes Judges Harold P. Williams and Abraham L. Pinansky, of the Supreme Court; Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, Rabbi Joshua L. Liebman and the Rev. Robert F. Barry, a Catholic priest.

Following a conference of Boston Jewish leaders with the Governor, the investigation of anti-Semitic activities in Boston was extended to other cities in Massachusetts.

ANTISEMITISM

14th dec. 43 Mr. Francis Biddle, U.S. Attorney General asks the American people to help the Government in combating Antisemitism.

6.12.43 Law against Race hatred opposed by Malmoe County Council

HA 15/2/44 - New York. Bill prohibiting "to publish or cause to be published any false written or printed material promoting hatred of any group because of race, color or creed" introduced in the New York Legislature.

X
"THE VICE OF ANTI-SEMITISM": CHRISTMAS MESSAGE BY ARCHBISHOP
OF CANTERBURY.

24. XII. 43

London, Dec. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A special Christmas message on the Jewish problem, branding "the vice of anti-Semitism" as a remnant of primitive herd instincts, was issued here by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"It is natural to a herd of animals; the message reads, to resent the presence among them or on their hunting grounds of other animals which are similar but different. If they are utterly alien they can be ignored; it is a combination of likeness and difference which arouses hostility; but like some other expressions of animal instinct or impulse, it becomes perverted, exaggerated and harmful if indulged by men. The faculty of imagination easily exaggerates and perverts such an instinctive reaction; and then reason, forsaking its proper function, supplies fictitious grounds for it.

"The Jews are a people scattered among nations," the message continues. "Wherever they live, they are a distinct minority. In very many ways they assimilate their lives to those people among whom they live. But they retain certain characteristics, and guard their tradition with praiseworthy devotion. Thus they present the qualities which arouse hostility from those whose reactions are still of the animal type and are determined by herd instinct.

"This animosity against a domiciled minority is essentially brutish and barbarous. A civilised person ought to be free from it, or if affected by it at all ought to be ashamed of it. Unfortunately, the false type of rationalisation is often employed, sometimes unconsciously, to justify it. A conspicuous instance of this is the reporting of black market offences when Jews are involved and the absence of reports when Gentiles are involved. This, of course, creates the impression that the number of Jews implicated is proportionately higher than that of Gentiles, and this is not the fact. Again, if a Jew is guilty of a crime, he is likely to be described as a Jew in the report and even in a headline, but if a Jew makes a generous gift to his town it is a 'munificent action of a . . . citizen.'

"We all need to guard against these influences. They affect us without our knowing it, and in all of us the animal and the barbarian live on under the civilised surface of our existence. We can see what happens if this barbarous tendency is not suppressed by looking at the hideous record of persecution and mass murder in Germany and countries under the German tyranny. That frightful story should warn us of the evil inherent in the tendency from which it springs. We all abhor that monstrous exhibition of its full development; let us be sure that we check the first symptoms of it among ourselves.

"Fundamentally, anti-Semitism is a barbarous dislike of the stranger, and a brutish impulse to bully the weak. There really is a Jewish problem, the adjustment required on their side and on ours before harmony can be established is not easily carried out. But for them and for us it is an evident duty if we aspire to be civilised people.

"For Christians, it need hardly be said, anti-Semitism is utterly abhorrent. We owe to the Hebrew Scriptures more than we can express. Our Lord Himself in His human nature was a Jew. As the late Pope said, 'we are all spiritually children of Abraham.' Christians must be foremost in combatting the anti-Semitic virus in themselves and in the society round about them," the message concludes.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

RACE - HATRED

AMERICAN JURISTS STUDY POSSIBILITY OF LEGISLATION AGAINST RACE LABEL.

New York, Dec. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A special legal committee has been appointed by Mr. Archie H. Greenberg, National Commander of the U.S. Jewish War Veterans, to draft a memorandum on the subject of race label and anti-hate propaganda legislation. The committee, which is composed of 35 outstanding jurists and lawyers throughout the country, will consider the possibilities of such legislation in accordance with the resolution adopted at the recent encampment calling for the passage of laws to combat the forces of bigotry and intolerance.

In announcing the appointment of the committee, Commander Greenberg pointed out that the proposal "does not mean that we abandon hope in the process of counter-propaganda, education and democratic understanding, nor does it mean that we put all our faith in the passage of a law without the backing of public opinion to sustain that law."

P.T.O.

ATA 7/1/44 - Race Label Act in Massachusetts.

3/1/1944.

ARAB FEDERATION AND SETTLEMENT OF JEWISH PROBLEM.

London, Jan. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The great opportunities for establishing peaceful conditions in the Middle East offering themselves now, after France has renounced its special position in the Lebanon, are stressed in an editorial published in the current issue of "The Economist."

With regard to the Palestine problem, the article emphasises the positive obligation of the Government to state its policy in the Palestine question in March, when conditions of Jewish immigration are to be changed according to the White Paper. "Most experts in the Middle East," the article says, "are agreed that the problem is not soluble in terms of Palestine alone. It can only be approached through a wider conception, that of a measure of Arab union in the Middle East. The first, most obvious and most manageable step is the creation, or rather restoration, of Greater Syria by bringing together Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan and Palestine in some form of close political and economic association. Such a solution would give ample elbow room to both Arabs and Jews. It would not guarantee a settlement of the Jewish problem, but at least it would put an end to conditions in which any settlement seems impossible."

After paying tribute to the brilliance and skill of General Catroux as a negotiator, the article declares that Syrians and Lebanese can probably be more easily persuaded to join in a wider scheme now while their constitutional life is in a state of flux. "It is an opportunity for statesmanship which will not recur. Mr. Casey has left Cairo, it is true. But Mr. Churchill has been there. He has the prestige and the imagination to initiate a bold policy. If he lets the moment pass, who knows what evils and insurrections and divisions and frustrations may lie ahead," the editorial concludes.

THE ARABS

ARABS REPRESENTED AT WORKERS CONFERENCE

Representatives of Jewish and Arab workers in military camps all over Palestine attended an all-day conference in Tel Aviv in the offices of the Executive of the General Federation of Jewish Labour.

The 180 delegates, among them 72 Arabs, represented all trades as well as office employees.

IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION OF LAW BETWEEN ARAB AND JEW IN
PALESTINE URGED BY "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN".

London, Nov. 26th (Jewish Telegraphic Agency). 25. XL. 43

ASSIMILATION

J.T.A. BULLETIN.

- 4 -

E3/12/1943.

X ASSIMILATION OF JEWS — SUCCESS OR FAILURE? PROFESSOR NAMIER'S
REPLY TO RABBI DR. MATTUCK.

London, Dec. 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The opinion expressed by Rabbi Dr. Israel Mattuck in a letter published in the "Manchester Guardian" on December 15th, that assimilation has not failed in Britain, the Dominions and the United States, is contradicted by Professor L.B. Namier in a letter on "The Future of Palestine" appearing in the "Manchester Guardian" to-day.

Professor Namier claims that even in trans-oceanic democracies the Jews "form only too often something of a semi-caste, living in invisible yet very real ghettos." Pointing out that thirty years ago there was less anti-Semitism in Germany and Hungary than to-day in America, Canada or South Africa, Professor Namier declares that the determination of numbers of Gentiles in these countries to defend the human rights of human beings, does not prove the success of assimilation. "Most of these people," he says, "look upon the Jews as a nation and a race, and not merely as a religion, and so do the vast majority of the Jews themselves."

Professor Namier emphasises that for two thousand years the return to Palestine was the conscious purpose of the survival of the Jews, and he declares that by a growth of normality among the Jews and the disappearance of sham assimilation, a process of complete absorption into the Gentile nations will be facilitated.

In conclusion Professor Namier attacks Dr. Mattuck's view that while Palestine must hold the first place among countries of permanent settlement for Jewish victims of Nazi hatred, a Jewish State would go far beyond that purpose with a significance which cannot be accepted by Jews who hold the view that they are a religious community only. "Does Dr. Mattuck, in his assimilationist fervour, suggest that the Jews in Palestine should become Arabs, or that they and their children should call themselves Hebrew-speaking Poles, Lithuanians, Magyars, Rumanians and what not?" Professor Namier asks. "For if they become national Jews — as they must — Dr. Mattuck's negation of a Jewish State can be enforced only by their being kept as a permanent minority under alien rule, in this case under that of the Arabs. To safeguard the continuance of the Galath, Dr. Mattuck desires to reproduce it even in the Land of Israel. I hardly know which to admire more, the absurdity or the perversity of this idea."

~~ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION~~

J.T.A. BULLETIN.

- 2 -

19/12/1943.

DOUBLE LOYALTY OF JEWS: STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT OF ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

London, Dec. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Leonard Stein, President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, made the following statement at a meeting of the Council of the Association held here last night:-

"I feel there is need for some respectful comment on Lord Cecil's recent speech in which there was an allusion to double loyalty of Jews. That may imply that two loyalties cannot live together, and therefore the Jews must choose between the two, so that English Jews who cherish both loyalties are an anomaly. I beg to say on behalf of this Association that we respectfully, but most emphatically dissent from this view. Lord Cecil is held in very high esteem by every Jew in this country, and we owe him a great debt of gratitude, but it would be wrong at the same time to remain silent about his remarks on this subject."

The report on the General

ATOMIC BOMB

RAYMOND SWING
Friday
September 7, 1945

WMAL
American Broadcasting Co.

In Berlin, back in the early 1920's, I came upon something I thought the most irrational conduct I could well imagine. It was a mass meeting, held in the hall of the Philharmonic, to protest against the theory of relativity of Dr. Albert Einstein. The meeting was crowded, and, as I recall it, was addressed by at least one fairly reputable scientist. The purpose of the meeting, of course, was anti-semitic, and the intention was to disparage the scientific work which had already won world-wide notice and acclaim for Dr. Einstein. I simply could not understand how anyone in his right mind hoped to prove that the theory of relativity was wrong by declaiming against it in a mass meeting.

As early as 1905, Dr. Einstein clearly stated that mass and energy are equivalent. He also stated that this equivalence might be found by the study of radio-active substances. He set down his formula, E equals mc^2 , perhaps the most startling and far-reaching assertion of its kind ever made. For it says that energy is the equivalent of mass, multiplied by the square of the speed of light. To put this statement into numbers, and quoting the Smyth report, one kilogram of matter--just over two pounds--if converted into energy, would give 25,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy, or as much as is generated in nearly two months by the entire electric power equipment of the United States. So scientists have been familiar with this concept for a long time. Some of them accepted it as probably true, but undemonstrable. Some dared to believe that one day atomic energy would be unlocked and give man the use of power beyond his most fantastic dreams, since he then could wield the basic power of the universe itself.

I am not going into the history of the development of atomic research. I do wish it could be made simple and could be grasped by everyone. For unless the mind fathoms at least a little of the depths of meaning of man using atomic power, there can be no wise political action, which makes that use safe and beneficial.

HISTORY OF ATOMIC BOMB

But tonight I am going to tell a little of the history of the development of the atomic bomb which has not been more than referred to in the government release on the project.

It brings me once more to the name of Dr. Einstein. The mass meeting in the Philharmonic in Berlin had not affected the theory of relativity, but the organized bigotry behind it had led the great physicist and mathematician to go abroad, and finally to take up his home at Princeton. And there, on August 2, 1939, just a month before the outbreak of World War II, he wrote a remarkable letter. It is not as remarkable as that formula that E equals mc^2 . But it is the letter that appropriately led to the development of the atomic bomb

*Atomic Bomb
2.3 in
fact*



and the demonstration of the validity of the formula. So it was a step to the expansion into another dimension of the power available to the human race.

This letter was addressed to "F. D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, White House, Washington." It starts with the sentence: "Some recent work by E. Fermi and L. Szilard, which has been communicated to me in manuscript, leads me to expect that the element uranium may be turned into a new and important source of energy in the immediate future."

ALEXANDER SACHS VISITS ROOSEVELT

It happens that this letter did not reach President Roosevelt until after the outbreak of war. It was not posted to him. It was taken to him, along with scientific memoranda and data, by Alexander Sachs, of New York City. Mr. Sachs is one of the most brilliant of living economists. He also is a noted student of world affairs, and one of the most brilliant analysts of them. And he is a friend of Dr. Einstein. Both he and Dr. Einstein believed in August, 1939, that catastrophe hung over the human race, and that in the course of that catastrophe atomic energy would have a part. They felt they must bring the latest news of atomic research to the knowledge of the President in the cause of national defense. *acquaintance rather*

Let me quote another passage from Dr. Einstein's letter to President Roosevelt. "In the course of the last four months it has been made probable," he stated, "through the work of Joliot in France, as well as Fermi and Szilard in America, that it may become possible to set up a nuclear chain reaction in a large mass of uranium, by which vast amounts of power and large quantities of new radium-like elements would be generated. Now it appears almost certain that this would be achieved in the immediate future." Dr. Einstein went on: "This new phenomenon would also lead to the construction of bombs, and it is conceivable--though much less certain--that extremely powerful bombs of a new type may thus be constructed. A single bomb of this type, carried by boat and exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port, together with some of the surrounding territory. However, such bombs might very well prove to be too heavy for transportation by air."

This was a few months after Hitler had seized Prague, and Dr. Einstein told the President that Hitler thereupon had stopped the sale of uranium from the Czechoslovakian mines. This action, he suggested, was linked with the fact that the son of the German Secretary of State von Weizaecker was attached to the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin, where some of the American work on uranium was at that time being repeated. Dr. Einstein recommended that the President appoint someone on his behalf to keep government departments informed of developments, who also could give attention to obtaining a supply

uranium for the United States, and that experimental work in this country should be speeded up.

With the material Mr. Sachs took to President Roosevelt on October 11th, 1939, was a memorandum by the physicist Szilard, one of the men whose work at Columbia had brought uranium research to the brink of culmination. His statement reported that investigations so far had been limited to chain reactions based on the action of slow neutrons. "At present," he said, "it is an open question whether such a chain reaction can also be made to work with the fast neutrons which are not slowed down. There is reason to believe," he continued, "that if fast neutrons could be used, it would be easy to construct extremely dangerous bombs. The destructive power of these bombs can only be roughly estimated, but there is no doubt that it would go far beyond all military conceptions." I hardly need to interpolate that the fast reactions were made to work, which is the secret of the atomic bomb as it finally was used.

BRIGGS COMMITTEE SET UP

To his everlasting credit, President Roosevelt grasped fully what he was told, instructed his aide, General Watson, to act as liaison in the matter, and asked Dr. Lyman Briggs of the Bureau of Standards to constitute a committee of the armed services, a committee on which Mr. Sachs served as representing the President.

There were tedious delays before the atomic project was to be turned over to the entirely new National Research Committee under Dr. Vannevar Bush, which brought the bomb to reality. Of the several physicists consulted, some were anything but sanguine of success. Dr. Einstein and Professor Szilard were the ones most outspokenly confident that results could be achieved. A preliminary experiment at Columbia had to be waited for. It was on a small scale, but it turned out astonishingly favorably, so the Briggs Committee was able to recommend further action. But, in the meantime, priceless months were dribbling away, and the Germans were working with all scientists available to them on uranium.

Our Navy Department put up \$6,000 to buy some materials. And another memorandum about atomic power by Professor Szilard spoke of the possibility of driving battleships with atomic engines. If only slow neutrons were utilized, a ton of uranium, he said, would equal 3,000 tons of oil; if the fast neutrons could be utilized, one ton of uranium would equal 300,000 tons of oil. A battleship with such a reserve of energy could stay away from fuel resources almost indefinitely.

On March 7th, 1940, Dr. Einstein felt the need for greater haste. This was during the "Phoney War" period, with the invasion of the western democracies imminent. "Since the outbreak of the war," he wrote, "interest in uranium has intensified in Germany. I have now

learned that research there is being carried out in great secrecy and that it has been extended to another of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes, the Institute of Physics." Dr. Einstein spoke of the need to keep scientists in the democracies from publishing their work on setting up a chain reaction in uranium. Dr. Szilard himself had written up a method for setting up the chain reaction. Later the effort was made to have the physicists in the democracies withhold their work from publication, so as to keep news of it from the Germans. The British agreed, but because one manuscript already had been inadvertently published, the French balked. Later, of course, this research became the top secret of all top secrets.

PROJECT EXPANDS

The war itself was to bring pressure on the project at this stage. By April 27th, after the invasion of Norway, the Briggs Committee was ready to recommend further action, as the doubtful Thomases among its members became much less doubtful. On May 10th, the very day of the German invasion of Holland, Belgium and France, the four chief Columbia University scientists, Fermi, Szilard, Pegrarn and Urey, were ready to plump for a large-scale experiment, that would cost anything up to half a million dollars.

And so it became clear that a bigger and better functioning organization was needed to take the place of the modest Briggs Committee. Mr. Sachs recommended his views to the President, and that was the genesis of the National Research Defense Committee under Vannevar Bush, which handled the \$2,000,000,000 and produced the atomic bomb. Naturally what this committee accomplished is the main part of the story. But before this could be done there had to be a chain of actions, which in the field of government can be as difficult to assure as in treating the atoms of uranium. Genius, friendship, and patriotism, and in the President, the intelligence to know what it all could mean, had to combine to get the most original of all government projects under way.

To come back to that anti-Einstein mass meeting in Berlin, indirectly it served this country, fabulously, as did the tyranny in Germany and Italy, in bringing us the services of great scientists whose joint efforts produced the release of atomic energy.

Boots

DIV 2/1/44: factory Great Hachibara. 1941/2 - 26000 pairs of boots ordered
= 3 pairs p. weekly during period

C

CAPITAL

JNA 732 $\frac{5}{11}$ $\frac{43}{43}$ - K.H. since war begin brought £ 2,645,000 to Palestine

732 $\frac{14}{1}$ $\frac{44}{44}$ - present reports in Palest. banks & fin. inst. £ 50,000,000.

OVER 4 MILLION POUNDS INVESTMENTS IN 8 YEARS 84 NEW JEWISH SETTLEMENTS

About a third of the expenditure and investments of the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod, in the past eight years, covering the four years of disturbances during 1936/39, and the four war years, was allocated to agricultural settlement.

Eighty-four new communal and collective settlements were established on J.N.F. land, 71 being established entirely out of Keren Hayesod funds and the remaining 13 partly supported by it. In the first 11 months of the past Jewish year 5703, the Jewish Agency spent £145,569 on immigration and aid to refugees and £23,532 for child and youth immigration.

JEWISH CAPITAL INFLUX 25.43

The total Jewish capital which has entered Palestine during the war so far may be estimated at £15,000,000.

Of this £5,200,000 came from the national funds (£1,900,000 each from Jewish National Fund and Keren Hayesod and the rest from Hadassah, Friends of Hebrew University, Refugee Settlements, etc.). Investments in new industries during the three war years may be estimated at £3,000,000. Palestine's balance of payments is favourable, being estimated last year at £7,000,000 and probably this year at about £10,000,000. Both Government revenue, currency in circulation and bank deposits have shown a substantial increase. Revenue and currency which aggregated £26,000,000 in June 1939 and £42,000,000 this year seem likely to top the £50,000,000 mark in the near future.

ECONOMIC NEWS

WAR-TIME CAPITAL INFLUX INTO PALESTINE

Jewish capital influx, both as contributions to the Jewish National Fund and other national funds and from private sources, of £15,000,000 during the three and a half years of war, coming from countries where the Jewish communities devote 60 per cent. of their income to the war effort, was estimated by Mr. D. Horowitz, head of the Jewish Agency's Economic Bureau, addressing a group of economists in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Horowitz pointed out that deposits in banks and currency in circulation now amounted to £56,000,000 compared with £22,000,000 before the war. Jewish and Arab public income in 1942 was close on £80,000,000 as compared with about £65,000,000 before the war.

Industrial production had doubled in the Jewish sector, and some 50,000 hands were now employed. In agriculture, the turn-over of Tnuva, the great co-operative marketing association for labour villages on Jewish National Fund soil, had risen from half a million before the war to over two million pounds last year.

Mr. Horowitz expressed his personal opinion that the central Yishuv institutions ought to concentrate on the purchase of land and on immigration which could not be postponed, and recommended, apart from these two items, to spend as little as possible now so as to be able to weather the immediate post-war period by establishing a big cash reserve.



COMMERCE

IMPORT

Goods imported into Palestine in 1942 amounted to 20 million pounds including 9 million pounds for industrial commodities, 7 million for foodstuffs and 4 million for raw materials, etc. Valued at pre-war prices, the imports in 1942 represent no more than about 9 million pounds, that is approximately 60% of the imports during the year before the war.

INDUSTRIAL EXPORT GROWING

The Export of industrial goods to foreign countries has substantially increased during the war. In 1942, they reached the following figures (in Pounds):—

Ready-made clothing	589,000
Chemicals	234,000
Textiles	131,000
Iron and metal	107,000
Oil	83,000
Various	342,000

1,486,000

Diamond cutting and polishing 947,000

Foodstuffs and drinks 478,000

2,911,000

This total of almost 3 million pounds does not, however, include the produce of the Dead Sea—potash, brome and other chemicals—which has been considerably increased during war-time; nor the figures of the exports of the oil refineries which are not available. The total industrial export in 1939 amounted to no more than £P1,087,000 (including the produce of the Dead Sea valued at £P428,000)

Co-operative Movement.

NF 732- $\frac{NY}{I}$
NY - over 600 Consumer's societies with 25000 members = 88000 individuals
Total over £ 2,000,000.

D

Diamond

1942 '4
1943: export from Palestine over 58,000 carats valued at £ 2,600,000
23,000 730,000

import of raw gems £ 960,000 (340,000).
at present 3,500 hands engaged in this industry, in which a capital
of £ 1,500,000 is involved (wages monthly over £ 100,000)

E

11/1/1943.

JEWISH EDUCATION A FACTOR IN RAISING STANDARDS OF COUNTRY AS A WHOLE: PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF EDUCATION ADDRESSES BOARD OF DEPUTIES ON NEW EDUCATION BILL.

London, Jan. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

To-day's special meeting of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, convened to hear an address by Mr. R.A. Butler, President of the Board of Education, on the new Education Bill and its future influence on Jewish education in this country, was an outstanding event in the life of Anglo-Jewry. The Adolph Tuck Hall was overcrowded. It was the first time in the history of the Board that it was addressed by a Cabinet Minister on a new Bill. The President, Professor Selig Brodetsky, in opening the meeting said that the Jewish community warmly welcomes the new Bill. Education had always been the main ideal of Jewish life. The Jews considered the address of the Minister as a compliment to the Jewish community which they appreciate greatly.

Public Service Of Jewish Leaders Deeply Valued By Government.

Mr. Butler emphasised that the State should not have a monopoly in education. "We are determined," he said, "to preserve the variety and individuality of our educational institutions. The educative influence of a community's traditions and ideals, not to mention the opportunities of self-expression, are more plentiful in a smaller society than in the larger group. It is, therefore, in the interests of all that smaller groups should have a strong and vital life of their own. I say this to emphasise the scope and the responsibilities of British Jewry.

"On behalf of His Majesty's Government, I can assure you that the public service of the Jewish leaders to their own people, and through them to the public, is deeply valued. The work of the Board of Deputies of British Jews has the Government's encouragement and good wishes.

"Never has there been such a Diaspora and such suffering in the history of Israel," Mr. Butler continued. "How important you must feel it to be, at this time, to bring up your younger generation in the tradition of the eternal values of Judaism. As Rabbi Schonfeld has said in the new booklet 'Jewish Education To-Day And To-Morrow': 'Jewish education requires experiencing in addition to knowledge. Judaism is neither historically nor correctly a faith of facts — it is a programme of life, guiding action, thought and feeling. These three factors of existence are best developed in an environment created for their furtherance — the Jewish school.'

"Thus while the minds and policies of Jewry may be agitated by a desire to find a permanent home, you always will have in your school life an abiding shelter for your young people. It may well be said that they can be made 'at home in the spirit.'

"The comment of the 'Zionist Review' deserves quoting: 'The new Education Bill opens up possibilities for strengthening the link between the younger generation in Jewry and the eternal values of Judaism. It is a challenge to every Jewish man and woman in the country. Will Anglo-Jewry respond? Will it grasp this great opportunity?'

"In the educational problems with which I have been dealing over the past two years I have set great store by the opportunity of personal talks and the exchange of letters with the Chief Rabbi, and we at the Board have profited by discussions with representatives of the Joint Emergency Committee for Jewish Religious Education. I think I am right in saying that we are each aware of the other's problems and of the fundamental desire on both sides to work in the best interests of the education of members of the Jewish community and of the nation as a whole."

11/1/1944.

Continuity Of Jewish Religious Training Will Be Safeguarded.

In explaining details of the provisions of the Bill, Mr. Butler outlined the possibilities for Jewish religious instruction in non-provided schools, and mentioned also the problem of the transfer of Jewish schools to new areas where Jewish people have settled. "In general," he said, "I cannot help feeling that in one way or another the continuity of the religious training which the Jewish people regard as an essential part of the full education of members of the Jewish community, will be safeguarded. Over and above school provision for religious education, your own special forms of teaching will receive encouragement."

Mr. Butler said that a Jewish representative will be called into the deliberations for framing a syllabus for inter-denominational religious instruction in controlled schools. He welcomed the intention to establish aided schools in London and cities with a large Jewish population, and acknowledged the self-sacrifice of the Jewish community in deciding to consider a scheme of communal taxation for the maintenance and development of its own educational institutions.

"The aim of British education," the Minister said, "is to elevate the values which we are defending in the present struggle against tyranny and totalitarianism, and in this aim we are confident of the support of the community which has suffered so much from the opposite — the vices of intolerance, prejudice and rank brutality. The success which the Jewish community has in the task of establishing its youth firmly in the faith and way of life of their forefathers will be a factor in raising the standards of the country as a whole."

Mr. Chuter Ede, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, said that every child is entitled to secondary and not primary education only. This is what the new Bill is going to provide for. The home plays an important part in education, and we should remember how much interest Jewish parents take in the education of their children.

Chief Rabbi Proposes Vote Of Thanks To Mr. Butler: "By Deepening Their Jewish Consciousness We Shall Rear Our Children To The Highest British Citizenship".

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Butler, the Chief Rabbi, Dr. J.H. Hertz, proclaimed the solemn resolve of the overwhelming majority of Anglo-Jewry "to transmit to our children the high ethical ideals and sacred rights of Judaism, its definite do's and don'ts together with the Hebrew language, the key to Scripture and prayer book, and acquaintance on the one hand with the great and eternal things that have been done, thought and lived in Israel; and, on the other hand, with the hatreds, martyrdoms and hopes that our own times have brought to the Jew. By thus deepening their Jewish consciousness, we shall rear our children to the highest British citizenship."

Dr. Israel Feldman, in seconding the vote of thanks, pointed out that the record of service to youth in the Jewish community is good indeed. The Board of Education had always been helpful in this work.

Mr. Butler, in responding to the vote of thanks, said that it had been inspiring to him to see such a reception for his Bill among the Jewish community. He would discuss with the Chief Rabbi and other religious experts among the Jewish community all details of the Bill as far as they affect Jewish education. Such contacts were very helpful to him and would be maintained.

Mr. Butler concluded by conveying to the Board of Deputies the good wishes of the Government and stating that he considered the invitation to this meeting as an honour and the meeting itself as most encouraging.

Education

739 schools with 88.000 pupils }
Hebrew University } all on J.N.F.Land
Haddisah-medical centre }
Haifa-technical institute }

The School-System of organised Jewish Palestine embraces
75 % of the total number of J.school-children.

The Haifa Technical Institute comprises
a College of Technology
a Technical High school
a Nautical School

The Hebrew University inaugurated 1925 comprises
faculties of humanities
" " mathematics
" " science and medicine
Institutes of Jewish studies
" " Oriental studies
a Museum of Archaeology

The National and University Library contains 400.000 Volumes

The Number of Students has fallen owing to the war
from 1.100 to 650 (of whom one half
are women.)

Total expenditure of Pal.Jewry on public education
1941/42 about 750.000 £, towards which
the Pal.Gov.contrib. 56.000 £ (as against 215.000 £.
for Arab schools)

FROM A NOTE-BOOK

FREEDOM. President Roosevelt, in his latest statement, spoke of a world based on freedom, equality and justice. A world in which all peoples, regardless of race, colour and creed, may live in peace, honour and dignity.

Noble words. They sound well to the Jewish people. On the eve of the festival of Freedom, such words from such a quarter should evoke a thrill of gladness.

But the President of the United States also lifted the curtain behind which danger and dread lurks. He recalled the history of the blackest crime in all times. The Nazi crime against the Jews which was begun in the days of peace and multiplied a hundred times in war. And now Jews have fallen into the power of the monsters through the events in Hungary and the other Balkan countries.

Jews appreciate the comforting words, but can hardly be comforted. With the ghosts of the millions that have departed, tortured to death, there can be little consolation. And those now trapped can be little cheered by the message of hope, unless salvation comes more swiftly.

Yet it is perhaps of no avail to lift the curtain hiding all the dread dangers and dreadful certainties. In troubled and perilous times, when hostile camps besiege us a Cassandra attitude is unhelpful. On the eve of Passover, one turns to the reflections of a medieval poet on our festival of Freedom. The thought "that He who set us free from bondage when appalled by dangers close at hand, amidst terror day and night turns darkness to light; He will my people's light restore and make them glad as heretofore."

* * *

One of the four nights inscribed in the Book of Memorials, according to the Midrash, is the night of Exile. A long, sorrowful and gloomy night it has been. But as our ancients have assured us, the final salvation will come; it will come when the bands of wickedness will be dissolved and the iron shafts shattered. A poet of the tenth century, inspired by the festival of Freedom, in a hymn, "When the Morning Comes," asks us to remember how, from out of the grave, God did lead us forth to life and breath and how He wrought great miracles to save us. He therefore advised us to accept with closed lips and silent tongue the hour of distress, and hope for happier days, for, though long delayed, the nation's woe will come to an end.

Closed lips and silent tongue are too much to ask in these days. Nor can we "banish wrath and bitterness." But the hope of redemption has never deserted us. Our enemies—and Dr. Weizmann was right when he said the other day that they have multiplied manifold—can deprive us of almost everything except our faith and hope. Faith in our redemption and hope in our restoration to Palestine.

The Passover of the Future is irrevocably bound up with the land of our ancestors, the land to which the Jewish people proceeded after they freed themselves from Egyptian bondage.

* * *

The Exodus, according to leading scholars, took place in the fifteenth or sixteenth century before the common era. There are some who think the great event occurred at a later date. People trying to reduce Jewish association with Palestine for political reasons suddenly assume the rôle of historians. Some time ago Miss Maude Royden made the curious assertion that Jewish rule in Palestine lasted only seven centuries.

When the accuracy of her statement was challenged, she replied that her source was a lecture delivered in Oxford in the year 1939. On such authority she ventured to make anti-Zionist propaganda. In the history of the Jewish people, a few centuries are not of great importance. It is, however, significant that in some quarters, even in semi-official circles, attempts are made to diminish—at least in years—Jewish historical connection with Palestine.

The late Sir Flinders Petrie, basing himself on certain inscriptions engraved on a slab of granite which he had discovered, was of the opinion that the Exodus took place in the fifteenth century. The inscriptions tally with certain passages in the Bible. Other scholars hold the view that the Jews crossed the Red Sea in the thirteenth century B.C., that is to say, 3,300 years ago. If we add another century, though it was only forty years—before they established themselves in Palestine, Jewish association with that land is something like 3,200 years.

* * *

But, say the pseudo-historians and others, there were gaps during that period. There were. Judæa was occupied

by foreign, brutal Powers for a period of some decades. But a large Jewish population remained in the country. And even after the final collapse Jews continued to be a political force in the land. They were powerful enough for Bar Kochba to be able to organise a revolt against the cruel rule of Hadrian in A.D. 132. The Mishnah was concluded a century later, while the Patriarchate in Palestine, which was vested with considerable authority, was not abolished till A.D. 425.

As late as the seventh century Jews in Palestine were sufficiently numerous to revolt against the Byzantines, who subjected them to severe persecution.

Indeed, there never was a period in Jewish history when Jews were completely cut off from their land. There were times, when, owing to persecution, especially during the Crusades, the number of Jews dwindled, but they were never severed entirely from Palestine even in the physical sense. Spiritually, emotionally and in the Jewish legal sense (laws relating to Palestine life continued in Exile), the bond between Israel and its land has been unbroken for over thirty-two centuries. Yet there are people, bereft of any historic sense, talking of the length of Jewish connection with Palestine.

Jews are a living nation, albeit a tragic people. To pick on dates, make calculations and speculate in centuries, as if it were a newly discovered mummy, shows a degree of either malice or stupidity, or both.

It is the height of irony that a nation, recalling the anniversary of its freedom from Egyptian thralldom over 34 centuries ago—that freedom which is on everyone's lips to-day—should have to meet absurd arguments in regard to its national Bill of Rights and the just claim of its right to the ancient home.

HAMABIT.

ETHIOPIA AND JUDÆA

By NORMAN BENTWICH

BETWEEN Ethiopia, the Land of Kush, and Judæa, the Land of Israel, there is an immemorial connection. An ancient tradition, which is a part of the faith of the Ethiopian people, tells that Queen Balkis of Sheba had a child by King Solomon. The child became King Menelik, the first of a long and unbroken line of sovereigns of the Solomonic Dynasty. The Emperor or Negus is called "The Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah." And in his arms and in his seal the Lion of Judah takes the foremost place. Another tradition, widespread, if not so universally accepted, is that the Ark of the Covenant was brought from Jerusalem to Ethiopia before the first captivity of Israel and Judah. And the Ethiopian church has as the centre of its ceremonial the procession and dancing before an ark which contains stone tablets. The language of the Ethiopian church is Ge'ez, which is half a Semitic and half an African tongue, and contains many words that are almost identical with the Hebrew. Amharic, which is the language of the ruling population of the Ethiopian Empire and the principal official language, is derived from Ge'ez. Judaic influence, too, is evident in the practice of the ceremonies of the Ethiopian church. Amongst a large part of the Christian population the Saturday Sabbath is observed as well as the Sunday, and the ecclesiastical year begins in September, in the season of the Jewish New Year. One of the Italian historians who during the short-lived Italian occupation studied the institutions of the country and the church concluded that Ethiopia came to Christianity from Judaism.

The survival of a people that preserves a great part of the Jewish religion and is steadfast in its Jewish practices, known as the Falashas, has engaged the interest of many travellers and scholars in our time, as well as the interest of all the European chroniclers who had written about Abyssinia since the sixteenth century. Whether the Falashas date back, as some think, to the earliest Hebrew dispersion, or whether they are a remnant of a Judaic Kingdom which was established in the Dark Ages, they have played a continuous part in the history of the country for at least a thousand years. Their numbers to-day are variously estimated from 20,000 to 100,000. Their principal centre is around Gondar, the old historic city in the North.* And many of them took an active part in the patriot movement which brought back Haile Selassie to his throne.

* They are engaged in agriculture and crafts and speak Amharic.



During the last generation a small number of their young men were brought to Jerusalem and to Europe to receive a modern education. Several to-day occupy important positions in the Ministry of Education and other Government Departments. Their recognised representative in Addis Ababa, the capital, is Professor Tamrat, who was principal of the school founded by Dr. Feitlovich for the Hebrew and modern education of Fallashas before the Italian occupation, and who went into exile with the Emperor and is now a member of the Education Council of the Government. Another prominent Fallasha is Mr. Tedesca, who years ago was taken to Cairo by the present Chief Rabbi of Egypt and educated there, and is now a high official in the Ministry of Finance. To Dr. Feitlovich, above all, the discovery of the lost tribe is due.

The connection between Ethiopia and Judaea is not, however, limited to these historical associations or to the Fallasha sect; it has been developed, and is developing, practically and fruitfully during the years of the war in many directions. The Emperor Haile Selassie, who turned to Jerusalem for refuge when he had to flee from the cruel invader of his country in 1936, because Jerusalem had always been the portal of Ethiopia to the Christian world, has been anxious to strengthen the links between his country and the Middle East. So he and members of his Government, who also found refuge in Palestine and were befriended there, have welcomed Jews from Palestine to take part in the reconstruction of their country. The Jew on his part has again shown his capacity to be a pioneer and to adjust himself to original conditions. Palestine Jews are prominent as doctors in the English Military Mission to Ethiopia, as experts for the country's infant industries and as experts in the administration. The Military Mission which was organised before the deliverance of the country in order to train the Ethiopian army includes a medical unit which consists mainly of Jewish doctors enrolled in Palestine. They were originally part of the British Forces led by Major-General Wingate. To-day they are distributed in the different military hospitals over the country at Harar and Dessie, as well as at Addis Ababa; and the Head of them, Major Chevin, is the Assistant Director of Medical Services. Another Palestinian doctor, who is engaged in the civil Government, is the Deputy Director of Medical Services for the whole country. In the civil administration, apart from the native Fallasha Jews, a former Palestinian advocate, Mr. Marein, holds the important position of Judge of the High Court which is the supreme judicial tribunal. He is one of three foreign judges, and was nominated by the Emperor himself, who had been impressed by the resolute way in which he defended the interests of the exiled Ethiopian Government and Ethiopian Church in Jerusalem when the Italians sought to claim the Ethiopian property in Palestine in the name of a puppet bishop. Another Jew in responsible office is a German refugee, who had been a prominent industrialist, was driven out by the Nazis, found work in Albania and then in Greece, and finally came as a fugitive to Egypt and then to Eritrea, and finished his Odyssey for a time in Addis Ababa. He is helping the Minister of Finance to cope with the problems of a modern taxation system. Another German Jewish refugee who has come to Ethiopia after a period of sojourn in Egypt and in Eritrea, is one of half a dozen advocates who constitute the Ethiopian bar and practise before the High Court.

The Palestinian Jews are as prominent in the industrial development as in the medical services of the country. An industrial corporation known as the "Sheba Company" which takes its title from the Queen of Sheba—has begun to develop textile, fibre and chemical industries, and more recently the collection of wild rubber. Jewish experts have their place in all these enterprises. The fibre factory in the capital itself, which is making sacks and ropes from the banana fibre, is directed by a small group of Jews originally of Czechoslovakia, who were engaged at the textile industry at Attas in Haifa Bay. Others are assisting British and other corporations in the organisation of transport on which the economic development of the land-locked country primarily depends. Other Jews, some of them settled from an earlier period, are prominent merchants in hides. A small congregation is composed from Jews of Aden in the Yemen. They are partly merchants and partly craftsmen. They have their Synagogue, which was a gift of the Mesha family from Aden; and have survived the Italian occupation, and they are steadfastly observant of the ritual.

So in a few years the Jewish population in Ethiopia has become a mixture of a Palestine infiltration and of a collection of the dispersion, like the Jewish population of Palestine itself. It is

Hebrew renaissance of Palestine. The writer of this article was able, during his visit to Addis Ababa, to form there a branch of the Friends of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The branch includes members of all the different sections of Jewry, and it is making a substantial contribution to the funds of the University. The cultural as well as the economic linking of Ethiopia with Judaea is a prospect which is full of promise. Nor is it likely to be restricted to Jews. The Ethiopian Christians and Moslems are likely to look to Palestine as an important outlet for their trade, and also as a place to which their young men may go for the modern culture which they are eager to acquire.

IN THE DIASPORA THE WAR AGAINST THE JEWS

Resistance Against Slaughter.

The heroism displayed by the Jews in the Ghetto of Warsaw in fighting for their lives against the Nazi executioners was by no means the only instance of such courageous resistance by the Jews in Poland. According to news that has recently reached Polish Government circles in London from the Jewish underground movement, there have been revolts in other Ghettos and camps, including Bialystok, Tarnow, Bendzin, Czenstochowa, Boryslaw, Treblinka and Sobibor. In Bialystok the resistance was on the lines of the organised fight in Warsaw. It began last August, continued for a month, and resulted in the death of many Germans. The liquidation of the camp at Treblinka also started in August. The Jews immediately rose in revolt, and disarmed and killed thirty members of the guard. They then burned down all the death-chambers, in which many thousands of Jews had been exterminated, cut off all lines of communication with the outside world, and succeeded in rescuing 2,000 Jewish prisoners, who escaped to the forest. Jews who had been confined to the so-called "penal units" in Sobibor to await execution attacked the guards—SS men and German quislings—of whom they killed two hundred, and then burned down the penal units and the incinerator. Only after strong reinforcements arrived was the revolt crushed. In Lodz, where the Ghetto consists of a large factory in which many thousands of Jewish slave labourers are herded together, a general strike was organised to prevent further mass executions. This act of resistance met with a measure of success, as shootings were discontinued for a time.

Lists of Martyrs.

The Polish Government has also received lists of names of Jews who offered desperate resistance before being killed by the Nazis in the two camps at Trawniki and Poniatowka. In the Trawniki camp there were 10,000 Jews, of whom 3,000 had been deported from Italy. Among those killed in the fighting were several well-known Zionists, including the lawyer Abraham Witelson, Dr. Dobrin, Melech Faikind (of the Left Poale Zion), Przedes (a former representative of the Left Poale Zion on the Warsaw City Council), Tencer (also of the Left Poale Zion), and a former member of the Kalisz Municipality), Smidt (of the Right Poale Zion), David Shulman, lawyer (and prominent member of the "New Zionist Organisation"), Dr. Wladzimir Zysfrys, also a well-known lawyer, and Malinowski (of Lodz) and Hofmann, both members of the Bund. The report that has reached London gives a first list of the names of 233 victims who fell in the battle of Warsaw. It confirms that the following well-known people perished in Lublin: the eminent historian Dr. Ignacy Schipper; the Agudist leader, Zyshe Fridman; Dr. Tulo Nussenblatt, the biographer of Theodor Herzl; Dr. Edmund Stein, a lecturer at the Warsaw Jewish Institute; A. Somborg, the Yiddish actor; Remba, a well-known Zionist worker; Lazer Stolar-Richter, leader of the Left Poale Zion; the poet I. Kirwan; and the wife of I. Giterman, the director of the Joint Distribution Committee, who was killed in Warsaw in January, 1943.

Further Outrages in Poland, White Russia and Lithuania.

Further harrowing details of the massacres of Jews in Poland and White Russia, which reached their climax last year, are described in reports issued by the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the U.S.S.R. When the Germans first occupied Grodno, it had a Jewish population of 10,000, including several thousand

at line: already a cultural interest particularly in the

Europe

9,800,000 Jews=58 % World Jewry lived in Europe before the war. *

1933-42

ab. 530,000 emigrated fro, continental Europe to overseas.
55% of them to Palestine.

* Jan 18/44 - 3,000,000 estimated to have perished.

3,500,000 now under Russia (20% antisemitic, corresponding
to general people)

F

FARM CITY NEWS

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The Palestine Farm City Association Limited, an independent body representing the interests of the participants and acting for their benefit, will assist in dealing with the problems which face the individual. The Association is a member of the British Town and Country Planning Association, incorporating the British Garden Cities and Town-Planning Association.

The objects of the Association include among others:

To unite all participants in the Farm City Scheme and to represent the interests of each Farm City participant *vis-à-vis* the Jewish National Fund and all other bodies, companies, corporations and individuals; to procure plans for the development of individual plots, to prepare for and assist in the building of houses and the provision of all such services essential for the development of individual holdings and for the Farm City as a whole; to create together co-operative utility companies for water, roads, lighting, co-operative companies for buying and marketing, for building, for industrial and other enterprises that appear profitable to the participants, such as hotels, cinemas, cafe, etc., and to advise and assist in every way in the economic, agricultural and industrial enterprises of participants, individually or co-operatively, and lay now the foundation for the future.

NOTICE TO ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE FARM CITY SCHEME

We have great pleasure in informing all participants in the Farm City Scheme that the Palestine Farm City Association has been incorporated under the Companies Act 1929 as "Palestine Farm City Association Limited" (a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital).

Every participant in the Farm City Scheme is entitled and expected to become a member (Membership fee 2 gns. per annum). The first General Meeting will be held in London on Sunday, 5th September. The Constitution of the Company (Memorandum and Articles of Association) will be sent to the participants upon request.

The Company has its office at Norwich House, Southampton Place, W.C.1.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

Fred Nettler, J.P.,

President.

Dr. M. Altmann,

Hon. Secretary.

London, 21st July, 1943.

STOLL THEATRE KINGSWAY LONDON

Fighting Jews

(Pocket Handbook October 42 association Jewish service men)

March 42 40.000 incl. 7000 R.A.F.

Soon after outbreak of war Jewish Agency and Jewish National Council
in Palestine organised voluntary registration scheme:

136.000 (86.000 men) between 18 & 50 Years registered
for war service

In the last war 50.000 Jews served in the forces of *Empire*

Highly ~~INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION~~

Gr. Britain and North Ireland	53.000
Canada	12.000
South Africa	7.000
Australia and N. Zealand	33.000
Palestine **	32.000
America (estimated) *	350.000-400.000
Sov. Russia (estim.)	400.000-700.000
Europ. Guerilla Forces (est.)	16.000-17.000
	<hr/> 850.000

x Jta 10/1/44

500,000 incl 50,000 officers

xx = 14/1/44

33,000 Jewish Volunteers in military units



FISHING
IN PALESTINE

XXXXXXXX

JTA 28.12.43 Take of Jewish Fishermen 22% of general take in Pal. 200 fishermen representet at conference, in Haifa. Imporatance of fishing and seafaring stressed.

JNF 17/3/44: N. haul of Jewish fisheries

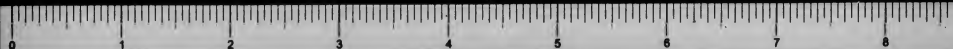
1938/9 :	58 tons	
3940 :	131 "	
41/2 :	334 "	
44/2 :	369 "	
44/3 :	682 "	(like - 83 sea - 1800 boats - 311)

Fruit trees

JNF 7/3/44: Sold by 'Tnuva'

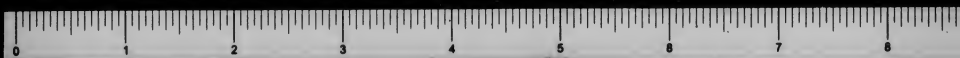
	1941	4/62	
apples	171	952	tons
Plums	229	593	"
Pears	34	185	"
	434	1,730	"

JNF 7/3/44: Tnuva sold
6150 tons fruit - 1942
(5700 " " 1939)



G

Golden Book (Hall of Fame) of the JNF (no. 747-5/5/44) inscription (Sept 48)
amounted to 27,000 (over 25,000 acres redeemed)



H/

REPRINTED FROM

THE TIMES

LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Saturday March 7 1942

THE MOCATTA LIBRARY

From a Correspondent

One of the earliest victims of the indiscriminate German bombing raids on London in the autumn of 1940 was (it almost seems symbolic, in view of the Nazi threat to Judaism and to Jewish life) the Mocatta Library of the Jewish Historical Society of England, housed in a splendid new building in University College, London. This library was the product of over half a century of systematic collection by many Anglo-Jewish scholars and bibliophiles. The nucleus of it had been assembled by Frederic David Mocatta, whose collection, magnificently catalogued by R. A. Rye (Catalogue of the Printed Books and Manuscripts forming the Library of Frederic David Mocatta, Esq., London, 1904), was left to the Jewish Historical Society on his death in 1905. It had been enriched from the collections of Sir Herman Gollancz, Israel Abrahams, and above all Lucien Wolf, as well as by gifts and systematic purchases over a period of many years. It comprised in the end almost every book, pamphlet, article and publication of Anglo-Jewish historical interest from the reign of Elizabeth to the present time, together with ample material relating to the background of the history of the Jews in England and all the essential periodicals and works of reference. The collection, however, was systematically consulted for compiling the "Magna Bibliotheca Anglo-Judaica," edited by C. Roth, published by the Jewish Historical Society in 1937. Hence, notwithstanding the entire destruction of the library equipment, it is possible to have an exact idea of what has been lost.

Immediately after the news of the disaster was made known the Jewish Historical Society issued an appeal to its members and others for their assistance in reconstituting the collection, a safe having been found for it in Cornwall pending the restoration of peace. Appeals were also launched overseas—in the United States through Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, as President of the American Jewish Historical Society, in Palestine through the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. (Books collected here are of course to be retained until circumstances make it possible for them to be shipped.) Large numbers

of books were received in consequence from private persons, institutions and publishing houses. In Palestine, alone, four hundred volumes were collected, being a comprehensive selection of contemporary historical and scientific literature in Hebrew. Moreover, thanks to the liberality of Sir Louis Sterling, it was possible to purchase the superb library of Anglo-Judaica assembled by the late Asher Myers (itself comprising that of a distinguished bibliophile of the last century, A. A. Newman, whose collection was one of the showpieces of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition of 1887), which had just become available owing to the death of his son, Maurice Myers. It is now possible to give an idea of the extent to which the Society has been able to reconstitute the collection, important bibliographically as well as historically—and by no means for Hebraic studies alone.

BOOKS SAVED

A small portion of the library had been removed into safety before the disaster. This included most if not all of the manuscripts and the entire Josephus collection (including some incunabula and the full run of editions of the pseudo-Josephus or "Jossipon" published in England from 1558 onwards). Other important works saved include "The Wandering Jew, telling fortunes to Englishmen," by "Gad ben Arod" (1640), "The Christian turned Jew" (probably 1785), a satirical account of the conversion of Lord George Gordon, "A new letter concerning the Jewes, written by the French Ambassador at Constantinople to his brother the French Resident at Venice," and other scarce pamphlets relating to the pseudo-messianic craze of 1666, mentioned by Pepys, some of the more important contemporary contributions to the controversy regarding the readmission of the Jews to England in 1655-60, the excessively rare Spanish brochures regarding the accusation of Spinozism levelled against the London Rabbi David Nieto in 1704, and a good selection of the flood of pamphlets on the "Jew Bill" of 1753. (No account is being taken in this article of works not of specific

English interest, such as Pfefferkorn's "Speculum Adhortationis" of 1508. Also a Spina's "Fortallium Fidei contra Judaeos" of 1511 or Sebastian Munster's "Tredecim articuli fidei Judeaeorum" of 1529.

The Myers Collection duplicates some of these items, replaces many more which were formerly in the library, and in addition provides it for the first time with a few titles of supreme rarity. The most important is probably "The Petition of the Jews for the repealing of the Act of Parliament for their banishment out of England, Presented to his Excellency and the generall Councell of Officers on Fryday, Jan. 5, 1648 With their favourable acceptance thereof." This, from the collection of Sir Julian Goldsmid, was at one time believed to be unique; there is, however, another copy in the Sutor branch of the California State Library. Besides this, there is the fullest collection known of the first Yiddish almanacs printed in London from 1772 onwards, with details of coaches, market-days, &c., several of which are unique. Another curious, also very rare, is "A Letter from Angel Lyon, to the Right Honourable Lord George Gordon, on wearing beards; with Lord George Gordon's answer and a reply from Angel Lyon" (1789). From the early years of the nineteenth century we have a fairly complete set of the amusing but scurrilous wrappers to Levy Alexander's edition of the prayer book published in fortnightly parts (1808, &c.) on which he had the inspiration of publishing a series of attacks on the then Chief Rabbi, with whom he had quarrelled. Another very desirable item for collectors (and not for Jewish collectors only) is Hyman Hurwitz's "Tears of a grateful people, a Hebrew dirge and hymn . . . on the day of the funeral of King George III." (1820). Translated into English verse by a friend" (1820). Of this there are two copies, one printed on silk. The English version is probably by Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

In addition, the Myers Collection comprises a very fine collection of Resettlement pamphlets of 1655, &c., making the Mocatta Library in this respect even wealthier than it was previously (among them a copy of the original edition of Menasseh ben Israel's "Spez Israelis" of 1650 presented by the author to H. Votoniunus, and one of the Spanish edition of the same year bearing the autograph of Robert Southey); many "Jew Bill" publications of 1753, supplementing those preserved by the Library, as well as an excellent collection of publications on the Emancipation of the Jews (1829-1858); "The Proceedings at large in the Arches Court of Canterbury, between Mr. Jacob Mendes da Costa and Mrs. Catherine da Costa Villa Real"—the earliest Anglo-Jewish breach of promise case; two copies of Nieto's polemic "Estat ó fuego legal" in Spanish and Hebrew (1715)—one of them with an important manuscript addition bound in between the two sections; many sermons and orders of service on historic occasions,

including those on the rededications of the Great Synagogue in 1766 and 1790 and on the public fast-day on the revolt of the American Colonies in 1776—this, in Spanish as well as Hebrew. The collection of regulations of Anglo-Jewish institutions, charities, synagogues, &c., from the close of the eighteenth century onwards, is very important and comprises several probably unique items.

LOSSES

On the other hand, there were several important works formerly in the Mocatta Library which are, it seems, irretrievably lost. As it is unlikely that they can be replaced, except by a rare stroke of luck, the list makes depressing reading. There is John Fox's "Sermon Preached at the christening of a certain Jew at London" (1578); Immanuel Tremellius' "Psalmi Davidis" (1586); several of Hugh Broughton's curious pamphlets on Hebrew studies of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries; Hurwitz's "Hebrew Dirge, chanted . . . on the day of the funeral of Princess Charlotte . . . with a translation in English verse, by S. T. Coleridge" (1817), with another edition set to music and printed on white satin; Sir Henry Finch's "The Calling of the Levites. A present to Judah and the children of Israel that toyed with him" (1621)—a work that cost its eminent author a term of imprisonment, James I being scandalized at the suggestion that he should do homage to a Hebrew ruler; "A prognostication for ever, made by Erra Pater, a Jew, borne in fury, Doctor in Astrogonie, and Physick" (1630?); Thomas Tany's absurd "Edictorio unto all the Jewes the whole earth over" (1652, engraved in reversed script, and perhaps the only copy known); the earliest known Anglo-Jewish order of service; "Devota y Humilde Suplicacion . . . por la Congrega de los Hebreos de Londres" (1701), with other Spanish pamphlets of the period of the utmost rarity, the only other known copies of which are in the British Museum; and some other treasures of less general interest. Besides this, there was a superb collection of cuttings, prints, pamphlets, &c., going back in some cases to the sixteenth century, bound up in a series of folio volumes under the title "Illustrations of the Jews" and presented by the family of the first Lord Burnham.

It should moreover be borne in mind that a great working library of this sort is not made up of rarities only, but also of the bread-and-butter books, periodicals, pamphlets, offprints, &c., which the Mocatta Library and the private collectors who preceded it had brought together systematically for the best part of a century. A good number of these are not included in the Myers Collection and other recent acquisitions, and the loss will probably never be made good entirely. In spite of this, the Jewish Historical Society has achieved a very remarkable feat. Within twelve months of losing its magnificent library it has built up another one which, if not as fine, is at least comparable to it.

History

Palestine and Jews in England

- 6 a.D. Palestine became a Roman Province
- 66-70 Jewish war, destruction of Jerusalem
- 132-35 Bar Kochba revolt
- 614-28 Palestine under the Persians
- 638 Conquest by Arabs
- 1096-99 first Crusade
- 1290 EXPULSION OF JEWS FROM ENGLAND
- 1517 Palestine conquered by the Turks
- 1659 READMISSION OF JEWS INTO ENGLAND
- 1685 FREEDOM OF WORSHIP GRANTED TO ENGLISH JEWS
- 1858 JEWS EQUALITY IN BRITAIN
- 1882 Pinsker Self Emancipation
Colonisation of Russian Jews in Palestine
- 1896 Th. Herzl "The Jewish State"
- 1897 First Zion. Congress at Basl
- 1901 J. N. F.
- 1909 Foundation of Tel Aviv
- 1917 Balfour Declaration
- 1920 Palestine Mandate
- 1925 Hebrew University in Jerusalem

HOUSING.

JNF 4/2/44: Solel Boneh Ltd acquires share capital of Habachi, silicate brick factory
20. Rishon Le Zion (£40,000), to supply South Pol.

Naaman Brick Works, Haifa, operated by 'Hushmer Hutzair' supply North

Anglo-Palestine N.A. founded Building Co. with £250,000 to operate
houses up to £1,000,000 for cheap healthy dwellings.

JNF 4/2/44: 28 Co-operative housing societies, affiliated with Histadrut,
with total membership of 4,000. With 10,000 in-
habitants of labour housing provided. Total combined
capital £56,000.

JNF 4/3/44: The Niv Corporation grants £200,000 loans for part of workers' needs
in labour settlements & plantation villages after the war, of then 150,000
for dwellings on J.N.F. land.

JNF 9/5/44: Total areas acquired by J.N.F. 28,000 mu., of which 13,000 in residence.
Zone of Haifa Bay, 3,000 in Be'er, Jomel, Haifa, Tiberias, Safad,
6,000 in vicin. of Moshavot, 5,000 near Natanya.

3177 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS ENTERED PALESTINE DURING LAST THREE MONTHS.

Tel Aviv, Dec. 31st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Speaking at a press conference here, Mr. Eliakim Dobkin, Director of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, revealed that a total of 3,177 Jewish immigrants have entered Palestine during the last quarter of the outgoing year on the basis of immigration certificates distributed by the Jewish Agency.

Among the immigrants were 1,800 Jews from the Yemen, 640 from Turkey, the last group of Polish Jewish refugees from Teheran, numbering 415, 210 Jews from Nazi-dominated Balkan countries, including 110 Hungarian Jews and 100 Jews from Roumania and Bulgaria, as well as 112 Jews from adjoining countries.

Mr. Dobkin expressed the hope that 3,500 more immigrants, including 1,500 from the Yemen, will be able to reach Palestine during January and February.

Altogether 2,018 children arrived during 1943 under the care of the Children and Youth Aliyah, and 360 children were brought from Turkey by arrangement between the Jewish Agency and the Jewish settlements.

Discussing the food parcel service to Jews in Soviet Russia, Mr. Dobkin stated that for the first time the dispatch of 50,000 five-kilogramme parcels per month to Russia has been approved by an international organisation. The cost of this service is one million dollars a month. Mr. Dobkin complained that the Joint Distribution Committee had not extended adequate aid in this respect, while large sums had been spent by the Palestine Rescue Fund.

In conclusion, Mr. Dobkin said that the Jewish Agency in its relief activities was devoting the greatest care to Jews released from concentration camps in liberated areas. There were also good prospects of sending to Russia during the coming year 3,000 clothing parcels from Palestine and 15,000 parcels from India.

J. T. A. 2.1.44

tured daily. The majority of them were deported from France. Children of 14 and 15 were dragged here from their homes. These unfortunate children live in underground dugouts. Every other Sunday they are permitted to leave their hovels to seek sunshine and fresh air and, at the same time, to do enforced gymnastics.

Of the 600 Jews who live in Brieg, near Wroclaw, 50 per cent. were evacuated from their homes in Paris. Only able-bodied men were brought here for the purpose of building roads. They begin their work at seven in the morning, but are compelled to get up at 4 a.m., since it takes them two hours to walk to get to their work. On the road from Bytom to Gliwice, many Jews from Western Europe were engaged in the construction of street cars. Jewish women were brought here to work in the kitchens in order to prepare the meals for the men.

In the districts of Miskowice, Chrzanow, Trzeblina there are approximately 9,000 Jews, about half of whom are deportees from Czechoslovakia, Holland and France, most of the latter being from Feris. These slave-workers are housed in large barracks. Jewish artisans are permitted to pursue their own trades.

In the districts of Katowice, Birkenau and Wadowice, there are 14 labour camps to which Jews from Western Europe have been brought. A road divides the barracks of the Jewish and Christian slave workers. The relations between Jews and non-Jews are most friendly. They work together in the building of roads. The work is strenuous and the food they are given, inadequate. The largest labour camp is in Gliwice, where there are 22,000 internees -- one-third Jewish and the rest Poles.

AMERICAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE URGES ABOLITION OF WHITE PAPER.

New York, Dec. 31st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A full-page advertisement of the American Palestine Committee calling for the immediate abolition of the Palestine White Paper and large-scale Jewish immigration into Palestine, is published in the "New York Times" to-day.

The advertisement states that the White Paper has been "condemned by Winston Churchill and was denied sanction by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations."

IMMIGRATION

into other countries than Palestine

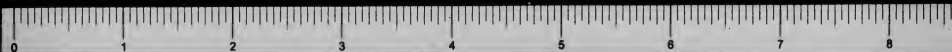
EQUADOR MAY OPEN DOORS FOR POST-WAR IMMIGRATION

New York, Dec. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. S.E. Duran Bellen, Ecuadorian Consul-General here who represented his country at the recent meeting of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Atlantic City, expressed the hope that free immigration from Europe into Ecuador will be allowed after the war.

In an interview on the relief work to be undertaken as a result of the conference in Atlantic City, Mr. Duran Bellen said he hoped that "such inhuman expressions as 'refugees seeking protection' will disappear and be replaced by free immigration from liberated countries coming to the Americas in search of elbow room and new homes, and assisting us in maintaining ever higher and purer the torch of liberty."

The Consul-General added that his country was highly satisfied with the refugees who had settled there. After the war, he said, a commission should go to Europe to arrange for the sending of immigrants, and other groups should come from Europe to arrange for their reception in the Western hemisphere. Such commissions, he declared, might well arise from the work of UNRRA.



IMMIGRATION in other Countries than Palestine.

Dec. 14th. The Canadian Government decided to admit number
of refugees, now in Portugal and Spain.
Non Jewish National Committee on Refugees wishes
to request Government to open Canada to immigration
now and after the war.
French newspapers attack decision of Canadian Government.



2/4/1944.

Dr. Feldman said that the Jews did not wait for the blessings of economists when they turned to build their home in Palestine, and yet it turned out to be a great success even from this point of view. "While admiring the wonderful work done by our collective enterprise in Palestine," he declared, "we sometimes overlook the part played by individual Jews in the upbuilding of the country. British business which is renowned for soundness, has found it profitable to invest in Palestine. Now we want not only capital of the Jews to be invested, but also their knowledge and experience to be used for this great Jewish and human endeavour."

Dr. Schmorak expressed the hope that the present situation will not be the last word of British policy regarding Palestine. He gave an account of the striking progress of Palestine industry before and since the war, and emphasised that there is no danger of inflation in Palestine because every pound deposited in Palestine has been redeposited in Great Britain, and thus the value of Palestine currency is the same as the value of English currency. At the same time, these deposits — eighty million pounds from a small country — are a great contribution to the war effort. Prices went up only because of lack of supplies, but as soon as these are available prices will certainly be levelled out with the rest of the sterling area. The Zionist funds are of the utmost importance, but at the same time one must remember that out of the 120 million pounds already invested in Palestine there is only twenty million of national capital and hundred million in private investments. We shall need much more of these private investments which must now come from the English-speaking world. Jews in the Anglo-Saxon countries should reflect upon the great opportunity of combining a sound business proposition with lending a helping hand to our great national endeavour.

A vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by Alderman Frederick Lawrence, J.P.

British Jews Have Acquired Substantial Interests In Palestine.

Mr. M. Abrahami, Manager of the London Palestine Investment Company Limited, in seconding the vote of thanks, said that plans for new investments in Palestine amounting to five million pounds are being prepared. Many Jews have recently acquired interests in Palestine with a view of settling there after the war. The total which will be brought in by them into Palestine will more than compensate the loss of capitalistic immigration from Europe.

Blue prints for an extensive building programme, as well as individual plants, especially in plastics, foodstuffs and chemicals, have been carefully prepared and will be put into operation with the sound of "All Clear," Mr. Abrahami continued. Building activities will be concentrated in a building society with a capital of £1,000,000. The Jews of England have displayed a remarkable interest in the economic possibilities of Palestine. He himself knew of over a thousand individuals who have acquired substantial interests in Palestine and will extensively develop them after the war. Industrial construction contemplated by these individuals is planned to provide employment for many thousands of workers and to increase substantially the export capacity of the country. The excellent credit facilities available to these investors are the essential guarantee that they will not lack in working capital and that their endeavour will be crowned with success. An association of prospective settlers and investors is being formed to co-ordinate their activities. In addition to capital, these people will bring to Palestine great skill, long experience and expert knowledge which will greatly enhance the standard of efficiency and the perfection of the products. An Anglo-Palestinian Year Book to be published shortly will give a comprehensive review of Palestine economics and possibilities for investment and the building up of new industries.

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNLESS BY PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENT)

2/4/1944.

All must make a sincere effort to understand that there is nothing in common between the legitimate struggle for Jewish rights and the methods of the killer, but that on the contrary the killer is the Jewish people's enemy," the editorial concludes.

PALESTINE CHIEF SECRETARY RECEIVES REVISIONIST DELEGATION.

Jerusalem, March 31st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A delegation of the New Zionist Organisation was received yesterday by Mr. J.V.W. Shaw, Chief Secretary of the Palestine Government.

The delegation gave an outline of the policy pursued by the New Zionist Organisation since its establishment, emphasising that they are advocating active political struggle and propaganda, but not methods of violence and terrorism. In analysing the causes of the recent outrages, the members of the delegation pointed out that in their view these acts had their roots in the Arab riots of 1920, 1921, 1929 and 1936. After these riots the Arabs obtained political concessions, which created the impression that concessions can be gained by terrorism, they declared. On the other hand there was the unparalleled catastrophe of the Jewish people, culminating in the trapping of the Jews in Hungary and Bulgaria who could have been saved had the democracies taken efficient measures for their rescue in time.

In conclusion the members of the delegation called upon the Palestine Government to take sympathetic measures in order to calm down the Jewish population.

IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF NEW FIGHTING UNIT NAMED AFTER FALLEN MEMBER.

Jerusalem, March 31st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The formation of a new fighting unit is announced in a leaflet signed by the Irgun Zvai Leumi.

"Abraham ben Abraham, alias Elisha, has been killed by twenty tommy-gun bullets," the leaflet states. "His name and field of activity belong to those underground secrets whose disclosure might be useful to the enemy. A new fighting group bearing the name of Elisha will be established to commemorate the hero who fell on the battlefield."

MIZRACHI STUDENT TO BE TRIED BY MILITARY COURT.

Jerusalem, March 31st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Amarni, a twenty-years-old student of the Mizrahi Teachers Seminary, who was arrested after the bombing of CID headquarters here on March 23rd, will be tried before a military court, it was learned to-day.

Amarni was in possession of a bomb and twenty rounds of revolver ammunition when he was arrested. A revolver was found nearby.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN PALESTINE: PALESTINE INVESTMENT COMPANY ANNOUNCES PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES AT RECEPTION FOR DR. SCHMORAK.

London, March 31st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A reception for Dr. Emil Schmorak, head of the Jewish Agency Department for Trade and Industry, was given here yesterday under the auspices of the Palestine Investment Company Limited. Dr. Israel Feldman, Alderman Frederick Lawrence, J.P., and Mr. Cyril J. Ross acted as hosts.

Mr. Ross, who presided, said that since the Balfour Declaration we had sometimes been faced with a situation where Jews were drowned in sinking ships rather than be allowed to enter Palestine, and where Palestine became the dumping ground for products of various countries without means of protecting her own industry. This was not a political meeting but they wanted to take the opportunity of expressing their abhorrence of what was now happening in Palestine.

Lessons and Prospects

PALESTINE Jewry recently observed the sixtieth anniversary of the first Aliyah. A statistical survey which appeared on that occasion¹ sought to take stock of what had been accomplished during the period 1882-1942. The first thing which every Jew is most anxious to be certain about is the question: Have we achieved a balanced social, economic distribution in Palestine? The answer is an unhesitating affirmative, not weakened by the fact that industry has lately got the upper hand over agriculture. A preponderantly industrial, or for that matter agricultural society, does not become unhealthy by being what it is, so long as the balance between the various types of producers and consumers within the whole is not peculiarly uneven. The distribution of all gainfully employed in the Yishuv was in

The Arab background

PALESTINE already occupies an exceptional position in the Near East. Its citrus export constituted in 1937-8 22.7% of the world export. Haifa

by J. L. Flaissör

has become the second largest port after Alexandria—on the Eastern shores of the Mediterranean. In foreign trade per head Palestine is ahead of all

its neighbours,—import £14.2, export £3.4—while Syria, Lebanon, show £2.3 and £0.9, Transjordan £3.1 and 0.7, Egypt 2.1 and 2.3, Iraq 2.0 and 1.4. That the Jewish effort in Palestine has been an intense stimulus precipitating Arab development is now a commonplace fact. The non-Jewish population of the country has risen from 529,000 in 1918 to 1,070,000 in 1942. Arab citrus groves occupied in 1922 an area of 10,000 in 1940 of 156,300 dunams, their vegetable gardens covered in 1931—15,100, in 1940—193,300 dunams, etc.

How does the economic power of the two sections of population compare? The Jews are nearly (Cont on Page 8, Foot of col. 1)

“New Deal” for Jewish Youth

LESSONS AND PROSPECTS

[from page 4]

	1939	1942
Agriculture	37,000	32,000
Industry	35,000	49,000
Trade	23,000	23,000
Professions	20,000	16,500
Officials	19,000	23,000
Buildings, Works	14,000	10,000
Various services	14,000	17,600
Finance	10,000	7,300
Transport	9,000	7,400
Miscellaneous	10,000	4,300
Armed forces	10,000	20,800
Military works		13,500
	192,000	224,400
	(132,000 being labourers).	

War and peace

THE war has brought citrus exports and the building industry to a standstill, but has doubled the produce of mixed agriculture from £1,524,000 in 1936 to £3,000,000 in 1942; increased the industrial output from £9,109,000 to £25,000,000 and has greatly altered the distribution of industry; while in 1936 the first in the scale was food with 25%, the second being textiles with 16%, then chemicals with 10%, in 1942 metal took the place of food—25%, being followed by textiles—20%, food—16%, etc.

It has been argued that the disappearance of war conditions and the army purchases will make it impossible for Palestine industry to compete with foreign mass production and that the return of the men from the Forces will gravely complicate the switch-over from war to peace economy. This gloomy view, which may *prima facie* seem plausible entirely ignores the dynamism of a continued and intensified Jewish effort. There is bound to be a revival of the citrus industry, and a large immigration will be followed by mass building, and by an influx of capital in search of new investments. It has been found that a further 1,750,000 dunams can easily be irrigated; while the hope of a rehabilitation of the vast desolate spaces of the Negeb seems greater than ever. The progress of scientific agriculture may be expected to make smaller and smaller the minimum allotment reserved for a single freehold and the advance into the field of chemical substitutes together with an intensified exploitation of water and electric power will simplify many problems arising out of Palestine's poverty in natural resources. The Middle East Supply Council created by the British authorities during the war has done a good deal of spade work towards the economic integration of the Middle East as a whole, while the shifting of the centre of gravity of the world supply of oil to that area opens unforeseen possibilities. In all this the most reassuring factor is the power of adaptation the Yishuv has repeatedly shown in the hardest ordeals.

¹ J. Serman, 60 years of Palestine building (Hebrew), Tel-Aviv, 1943.

a third of the population, but they pay 70% of all government taxation, and 80% of all municipal dues, not to mention the Jewish Funds. 80% of the industry of the country is Jewish, the Jews are a preponderant majority in the town population, 63% of all the buildings built in our period were built by them. The Jews produce 55% of all eggs and 75% of all milk, Jewish superiority in education, technical skill and in organisational experience needs no emphasis.

This economic discrepancy between the two peoples has a political significance of the first magnitude. The political set-up of a country is determined not merely by the number of voters, but rather by the distribution of economic power and control between the various groups. It would, from this point of view, be very hard to prophesy the success of any attempt to surrender the Jewish numerical minority—economically and culturally the decisive factor—to a numerical Arab majority which is quite unprepared and unfit to control the complex and far advanced civilisation created by the Yishuv. The development of the country as a whole is perpetuated and advanced mainly by the ever renewed dynamism of Jewish immigration and enterprise. Its continuance means the infusion of an invigorating element into the Near Eastern area, whereas any attempt to stop it would mean regression. Before us is, however, the great task of overcoming the problem of a dual economic system in the country, whose perpetuation may seriously impede the formation of a national economy of the Jewish Commonwealth. The elevation of the Arab standard of life is thus imperative not only as a humanitarian and democratic measure, but as an economic necessity. Besides, expanding Jewish industry urgently requires the market which a higher Arab standard of living can provide.

National and private enterprise

PALESTINE is being built by a combination of national effort and private enterprise. The latter invested £80,000,000, while the former has

concert to raise their quota for Youth Aliyah. That seemed to me an excellent opportunity to link them up with some constructive aspect of Jewish life, and I suggested that they might have a programme in keeping with the object of their fund-raising, and introduce some Hebrew songs such as the Youth Aliyah boys and girls sing in Palestine. There was an uproar at my suggestion. One said "We don't want any foreign songs". One said "We want to keep them out of this". Another said her mother always wanted to cry when she heard

spent £20,000,000, not counting the £10,000,000 spent on education, social services etc. Not less than 40% of all investments in agriculture have been made by the national effort; 134 of the 269 settlements are wholly or partly founded on national land. The town is clearly the domain of private initiative, whereas the country is built by a national planned effort. One of the formidable tasks facing the Jewish State will be precisely the co-ordination of private enterprise with the collective and planned elements of the national economy. It is important to stress that our average private entrepreneur, the small capitalist from Central-Eastern Europe, will probably have disappeared by the end of the war.

Our endeavour and achievements in Palestine must not be considered only in terms of quantities, but also in terms of values. There always was, and still is, a struggle between two schools of thought, the bone of contention being the dilemma: "Is Palestine to be a country of the elect, of the carefully selected *chalutzim*, or a refuge for all who must escape persecution, where all rest is being in the objective laws of selection and adaptation." Stark, inexorable realities have forced upon us the second alternative and it would indeed be cruel even to contemplate resisting it. Life has played havoc with the romantic vision of a Palestine, where every man lives under his fig tree and his vine or in an agricultural *kibbutz*. The urbanisation of the country, its capitalist development together with mass production are advancing at a rapid pace. Who would deny that a society built entirely on the profit motive, on impersonal mechanical forces would dilute that salt which gives a unique savour to all our great endeavour: *Chalutzism*? It is therefore gratifying to know that during the last decade *chalutzim* has been constantly rejuvenated by new deeds of valour, to mention only the *kibbutz*-fortresses erected during the disturbances, the exploits of the Jewish units in the war and a new and very encouraging wave of *chalutzism* among the indigenous youth of Palestine.

better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit rather than he that is a man. If a man lacks meekness, he is an inferior man. That truth is particularly 'Jewish', for our people have always believed that 'lying lips are the abomination of God'.

There where a Jewish child hears someone say that black marketeering, or ostentatiousness, or dishonesty are 'typically Jewish' he can reply with calm assurance, "Oh no, they are non-Jewish. The law of my people forbids them."

What about the Arabs?

By MRS. EDGAR DUGDALE.

THIS is a familiar question—and the one which is oftenest put when Palestine is under discussion. No Zionist should complain of that, for the answer to it is part of the very foundation of the case for the Jewish National Home and its development into a Jewish State. Arab opposition to this claim is the most important obstacle in the way of its fulfilment, now that Jewry is practically united behind it, and the Jews in Palestine have proved their ability to make the country a centre of economic prosperity in the Middle East, and can show a record of unwavering loyalty to the Allied cause. The conscience of the world is stirred over the Jewish problem, and this makes it all the more necessary for those who proffer a solution to be ready to prove that it is based upon justice to all concerned. Therefore "what about the Arabs?" is a right and proper question; provided that it includes another—"what about the Jews?" Neither question can be answered separately; both must be met. Whichever way our sympathies incline, we have to accept the impartial judgment of the Royal Commission on Palestine, that here is "fundamentally a conflict of right with right".

It is time that conflict was resolved. An end ought to be put to the uncertainties that embitter Palestinian life, and give many opportunities to agitators and gangsters. But it is even more important that the settlement should be demonstrably just, than that it

should be made at once. Since the outbreak of war the Mandatory Power has administered Palestine according to its own ideas of expediency. Nearly five years have passed since it was last obliged to render a public account of its stewardship to the Mandates Commission of the League, and, perhaps, many people have forgotten that almost the last act of that vigilant and impartial body was to throw grave doubt upon the legality of the White Paper of 1939. Nevertheless public opinion has veered away from the programme there laid down, of strangulation of Jewish development in Palestine. The Parliament which agreed to it with misgiving in the appeasement period would not, I think, endorse anything like it today. For now it is clearly seen to carry no germ of peace, not even of an unjust peace. But it is one thing to discard a policy, another to know what to put in its place. Interest in Palestine increases with understanding of its importance in the whole Middle Eastern settlement; and so, happily, does the desire for knowledge among the people of this country.

At a good moment therefore a pamphlet has been published by the Poale Zion (67 Great Russell Street) called "Jews, Arabs, and the Middle East" by Ephraim Broido. It is an excellent introduction to the subject, giving the essential minimum of historical facts of population, and other statistics. The Jewish attitude towards the Arabs is stated thus:

"The Jewish movement... endorses the right of the Arabs to the fullness of political development in all Arab lands. It challenges, it is true, the right of the Arabs of Palestine to exclusive political predominance in that country and asserts the right to alter the present power-relations on grounds of the peculiar historical position of the Jewish people. But it fully recognises that the Palestinian Arabs are entitled to free national development as a community. Reared in revolt against spiritual oppression and assimilation, Zionism has a deep respect for the background and values of others. The Jews have no desire to "assimilate" the Arabs. They do not set out to create a new "Palestinian" nation, but rather to bind two national communities, each preserving its historical identity, in common citizenship and equality of rights. Though with this difference, that for the Arab community the centre of gravity in the national sense would naturally lie beyond the border, whereas for the Jews Palestine would remain the basis of their reconstituted nationhood.

I have quoted this passage in full because I am convinced it represents the vast mass of Jewish public opinion in Palestine, and outside. This in itself is a fact of the utmost importance when the future of the country is under consideration. I wish that the Arab view of Jewish rights under Arab rule could be made available in some publication, as honestly and straightforwardly written as Mr. Broido's pamphlet, so that British readers might make their own comparison between the two. But it can of course be argued that if a Jewish State were set up these admirable sentiments might be less honoured in practice than in theory, and that no guarantees have as yet proved a complete safeguard for minority rights. The proof of every pudding is in the eating, but in this case the Palestine Jews are not unjustified in expecting to be taken at their word. The record of the dealings with their Arab neighbours contains little or nothing of which they need be ashamed; and during the four years of the Arab rebellion they maintained a level of restraint and for-

bearance of which any people might be proud. Jewish leadership in Palestine consistently set its face against retaliation for Arab outrages in word or deed, and its success was due only to the support of Jewish public opinion behind it. The task of the Administration during that long period of danger and extreme tension was immeasurably lightened by the disciplined calm of the immense majority of the Jewish population, though neither the British officials in Jerusalem nor the Government in London, have ever seen fit to make adequate public acknowledgment of the fact. On the contrary, they now foster and encourage the belief that Jews and Arabs are equal eager for opportunity to fly at each other's throats.

It would be tempting to pursue this topic of the attitude of the Palestine Administration towards Jews and Arabs respectively, and to enumerate some of the ways in which it has hindered, instead of helping, co-operation between the two peoples, but this would take up too much space. Mr. Broido gives one or two examples, notably in his chapter on Arab-Jewish Trade Union Co-operation. But the main interest of his pamphlet, at any rate for the readers who, through it, approach the subject for the first time, will be on its constructive rather than its critical side. I quote once more. Following on the statement that "whereas Arab nationalism is exclusively the Jewish movement of regeneration is not," Mr. Broido goes on to ask: "Has a race an exclusive right to all the land it happens to live in, even if the bulk of its territories is unoccupied, and one of these lands, occupied by a mere fraction of its numbers, means everything to another people?" This is the question which digs at the root of the conflict of right with right which is perplexing so many honest people today. Put in this form, it will at least enable them to look at the Palestine problem as what it is—namely, as part of a much bigger whole. Two per cent. of the Arab race live in Palestine. Half a dozen Arab States, all crying out for development and technical skill, surround the tiny country. Where is the menace in a Jewish State thus situated? Assuredly not to the Arabs. Where are the benefits? Assuredly not only to the Jews!

These are considerations which everybody interested in peace through justice must turn over for himself and arrive at his own conclusions. The great thing now is to speed up the process, and to that end let all of us, when we argue the Zionist case, not only weigh but forestall the question: "What about the Arabs?" There is no need to be afraid of it.

The Mizrahi Federation of Great Britain & Ireland

Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place,
London, W.C.1. EUSTON 3331/2.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SUNDAY, 26th MARCH,

at the Royal Hotel, Woburn Place, London,
W.C.1.

OPENING SESSION: 10.30 a.m. (sharp)

Chairman: S. E. Sklan, Esq.
Reports—Resolutions—Discussion.

POLITICAL SESSION: 2.30 p.m.

Chairman: A. Bornstein, Esq.

Speakers:

The Very Rev. The Chief Rabbi,

Jr. J. H. Herz, C.H.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

Rabbi J. L. Fishman.

FUNDS SESSION: 5 p.m.

Chairman: A. Margulies, Esq.

ANGLO-JEWRY SESSION:

Presidential address by:

Rabbi I. J. Untermyer.

Speakers:

Rabbi Dr. A. Altman.

Rabbi Dr. I. Weinstock.

Prof. S. Brodetsky.

Resolutions—Discussion.

MONDAY, 27th March,

at the Rose Hertz Hall, Woburn House,
London, W.C.1.

Morning: Meetings of Commissions,

Post-War Reconstruction: 9 a.m.

Youth & Education: 5 p.m.

ALL SESSIONS OPEN.

B. Mindel, Gen. Secretary.

UNITED
PALESTINE
APPEAL
U.P.A.
for
£1,000,000

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL,
75, Great Russell St., London, W.C.1.

PRIVATE
ENTERPRISE

in

PALESTINE

by

Z. STALBOW

Price - FOURPENCE

This article was delivered in the form of a Talk to the Hebrew Speaking Circle of the Anglo-Palestinian Club, which is in no way responsible for the views expressed.

THE AUTHOR

ZALKIND STALBOW has been an active Zionist for over 45 years. First visited Palestine in 1919, and has since made many journeys to that country. Some of his children have settled in Palestine. Mr. Stalbow has for nearly 25 years been instrumental in attracting Jewish capital and settlers there.

A.P.C. BOOK SERVICE

43/44, GT. WINDMILL STREET, LONDON, W.1

RECOMMENDED PAMPHLET LIST

A.P.C. Book Service Members can obtain any eight of the pamphlets below for 1/6 post free

Palestine on the Home Front	2d.
Palestine and the British Empire	2d.
Justice for the People of the Book	2d.
The Balfour Declaration, Origins and Background	2d.
An Australian Looks at Palestine	3d.
Jewish People and Palestine	3d.
Psychology of Anti-Semitism	3d.
The Jews—Some Plain Facts	3d.
Palestine's Role in the Solution of the Jewish Problem	4d.
The War and the Jewish People	4d.
Let My People Go	3d.
Nazi Massacres of the Jews and Others	2d.
Jews After the War, R. Niebuhr	4d.
Jews in the Family of Nations, D. Thompson	4d.
Activities in Palestine After the War	4d.
Private Enterprise in Palestine, Z. Stalbow	4d.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in PALESTINE

by

Z. STALBOW

THE rôle of individual Zionists and private capital in the upbuilding of Palestine is one of the important issues which the Jewish people must carefully examine. Firstly, because, unlike political problems dependent on external factors, it is an internal matter which lies almost entirely in Jewish hands. Secondly, because of the decisive contributions which individual Zionists and private enterprise made in the past, and will certainly make in the future to the upbuilding of Palestine. Thirdly, for the reason that a good deal of the success of Palestine in the future will largely depend on the relationship between private and national capital.

What is private enterprise? In Zionist terminology it denotes a system of economic activity which enables Jews to invest capital or to settle in Palestine independently of public assistance and to live and work on their own.

To show how private enterprise works it will be, perhaps, of some value to give four characteristic illustrations of Jewish private enterprise in Palestine. The case of Mr. B——. He was a skilled tinsmith owning a workshop in London. Being a fervent Zionist he decided in 1921 to sell his home and workshop in London and to settle with his family in Palestine. He did so, succeeded in establishing himself in his own craft and trade in Tel-Aviv without cost to public funds.

Mr. H—— is another example. Mr. H——, who was interested in a London hotel, had a share in the "First London Achuza Co.," which, in 1910, had acquired land in Karkur not far from Hedera. In 1924 Mr. H—— transferred the interest in the hotel to his partner in London and left for Palestine. He settled in Karkur with his young wife and four children. Since he had no specific craft he tried various jobs. Ultimately, however, he planted an orange grove and undertook the supervision of other orange groves owned by prospective settlers residing abroad. Soon Jewish families arrived at Karkur from Swansea, London, and, a little later, from South Africa, and thus the Jewish population at Karkur grew.

A third example is provided by Mr. R—— of Brighton. Mr. R——, who is a man of means, sought to invest part of his capital in Palestine and to establish tangible ties with the Jewish homeland. He did not intend to go himself, but sent his brother and his family, to look after his two enterprises in Palestine, i.e. building of a house in Tel-Aviv and the planting of an orange grove.

Mr. Sh—— is a fourth example of Jewish enterprise in Palestine. He is forty years of age and hails from Riga. He has energy, well educated and of high ideals. In Riga he was the owner of a large factory manufacturing

aluminium kitchen utensils and was in possession of considerable resources. He decided to divide his interest, capital and energy between Palestine and the Diaspora, and this resulted in the establishment of a large factory in Ramath-Can. His brother, who is also his partner, settled in Palestine, while he himself used to visit the country annually for several months. I saw the products of his firm at the Tel-Aviv Exhibition in 1933, and I was much impressed by their quality.

These four people are devoted Zionists and not isolated cases, but represent three different valuable types in the development of our Homeland. The first lives by his manual skill in Tel-Aviv; the second and the third bring up their children in Palestine, the coming generation, while looking after property of other Zionists; the fourth has an important industrial undertaking, and had managed, so to speak, to have one foot in and the other outside Palestine. Such middle-class Jews constitute the backbone of the Yishuv, for it should be emphasised that it is the Middle Classes, and not the big financiers, who have gone to Palestine to give all their energy to the country and to seek fulfilment there.

In spite of these and hundreds of similar instances, there exists a tendency among Zionist writers and speakers to deprecate the achievements of Jewish private enterprise and to discredit those who show such enterprise and to regard all activities except those directed by public authority as anathema. How is this curious and unjust attitude to be explained? How did it originate? In my opinion, it is due to a confusion created by the different uses of the word "capital."

It must be borne in mind that there exists a vast difference between the function of capital in Wall Street and the London Stock Exchange and the function of capital in a new and undeveloped land like Palestine. On the Stock Exchange an operator can buy and sell daily stocks and shares representing existing concerns without creating anything new. It is only a change of ownership. One day he owns coal, the other day iron. The industry exists without the change of ownership. In Palestine the position is entirely different. Capital must create something out of nothing and must be translated in the first place into goods and material for construction, food and shelter for workmen. Just as it is impossible to build a communal kitchen in Dagania or a chicken-run in Ain Harod out of the coins of public funds, so it is impossible to build a house in Tel-Aviv or pumps for irrigation in Petach Tikvah, industrial machinery for cement, textile, etc., out of cheques and bonds of private funds. Capital in a country not fully developed is in reality timber, iron and raw materials (all of which has to be imported from abroad) needed for housing, agriculture, industry and wages. Like national capital, private capital is creative. In fact, both are equally indispensable instruments of reconstruction.

The national funds—I have no intention of minimising their importance—cannot by themselves undertake the immense task of reconstituting the Jewish people in their land. Private and national capital are complementary to each other.

Up to the War it is estimated that 93 million pounds of Jewish capital was invested, and that 17 million pounds were national capital, and the rest, i.e. 76 million pounds, private capital. It is desirable, however, to check these estimates by referring to official figures.

JEWISH PUBLIC FUNDS, 1917-1939 (Statistical abstract of Palestine, page 112, 1942)

Restoration Fund	(1917-1921)	£714,716
Keren Hayesod	(1921-1939)	7,441,649
J.N.F.	(1917-1939)	4,423,294
Hadassa	(1917-1939)	1,835,959
WIZO	(1921-1939)	292,681
Hebrew University	(1926-1939)	1,071,083
Emergency Fund	(1929-1931)	630,306
Fund for German Jews and Youth Aliyah	(1933-1939)	905,540

£17,315,228

We may quite logically divide the public funds into two types. One, representing about 5 million pounds, not purely Zionist and supported also by non-Zionists and anti-Zionists—i.e. Hebrew University—equally patronised by the non-Zionist section of the Jewish Agency. Hadassa, funds for German Jews, are more of a charitable philanthropic character.

The other type represents about 12 million pounds collected by the two principal funds of the Zionist Organisation, viz., J.N.F. and Keren Hayesod.

I shall now attempt to show the importance of the rôle of private initiative in the development of Palestine.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

According to up-to-date J.N.F. figures, land owned by Jews in Palestine is 1,650,000 dunams, out of which the J.N.F. owns 645,500 dunams. It should also be taken into consideration that the J.N.F. were obliged to buy land away from the centre in larger areas, part of which cannot be cultivated, whereas individual buyers have chosen mostly land which can be cultivated and irrigated. The vast majority of the most valuable of the urban land, on which towns and colonies are built have been acquired by private initiative. The capital invested in all these lands is almost certainly more than double that the J.N.F. were able to invest.

The J.N.F. cannot sell land freehold, even to Jews, whereas private initiative has on many occasions indirectly facilitated the purchase of land by the J.N.F.

I shall give several instances. Before the last war, when the J.N.F. had hardly any income, a private company, The First London Achuza Co., was formed by the late scholar and Zionist, Dr. M. Salkind, and it acquired, on behalf of a group of individual Zionists, about 9,000 dunams in the Sharon, near Chedera. In 1924 the said company (the Director at that time being the well-known and respected Zionist, Mr. L. Eisen) gave as a gift to the J.N.F., 2,000 dunams.

In 1922/23, when the total of the J.N.F. collections from world Jewry did not exceed £80,000, a Jewish American company, A.M.Z.C. (American Zion Commonwealth) contracted with absentee landlords for the acquisition of the whole of the Haifa Bay area, about 45,000 dunams. In six years, 1923 to 1928, large sums of private Jewish money were subscribed. The land was offered in plots of 5 dunams. There were 62 plot holders in England—mostly small men—much larger numbers of plot holders in Austria,

Rumania and elsewhere. In about 1930 the bulk of the Haifa Bay area was transferred to joint national buildings, including the J.N.F., which had at that time acquired about 9,000 dunams.

In 1931/2, when the J.N.F. collection was £130,000, the Palestine Citrus Company, formed by the well-known ardent Zionist, the late Mr. S. Hille, bought land in Judea, Sharon, etc. That company has now, during the war, sold 3,500 dunams to the J.N.F. without a profit and on easy terms of payment.

In 1931 the Judean Estate Company (amongst the first Directors were the devoted Zionists, the late Mr. M. Loshak, the late Mr. J. H. Elkes and the writer of this article) bought land in Gaza, in Beer-Sheba, and in 1934 have taken part contract in the rich land of Hula in the north. These areas of land are now being offered to the J.N.F. at cost price, not even including overhead expenses, and on terms of payment extending over several years.

I shudder to think what would have been the quantity of land owned by Jews in Palestine, both rural and urban, without the idealism and realism of individual Zionists—i.e., private capital and enterprise.

KEREN-HAYESOD

With a limited amount of $7\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds spread over 18 years, the Keren-Hayesod has performed yeoman work in settling immigrants on the land, but they could not build large colonies, towns, factories, industry, which alone make an extended absorptive capacity possible.

HOUSING

GOVERNMENT BUILDING FIGURES, 1933-1939

(Statistical abstract of Palestine, 1942)

Building Permits	Capital Invested
Jerusalem	7,459 £ 7,725,473
Haifa	8,985 10,054,730
Tel-Aviv	10,449 11,371,591
Rishon, Rehovot	3,260 1,852,933
Petach Tikva	
Ramath Gan	
30,153	31,004,727

If we deduct from these figures the Arabs' share in the building of Jerusalem and Haifa of 25 per cent. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds), it leaves the Jewish capital in building at 27 million pounds in the seven years 1933-1939.

The greatest activity in building went on from 1922 up to the riots in 1936. At the beginning of 1933, more than half of the buildings in Jerusalem and Haifa were completed. Tel-Aviv had already a population of 85,000. Many places are not included in the above list and all the big colonies were already half-built. If we assume that in the 11 years from 1922 to 1933 the Jews invested in building 13 million pounds, a conservative estimate, it brings the Jewish investment in housing to at least 40 million pounds, which does not include the cost of the land.

As to Citrus fruit, Government estimates give the number of dunams planted up to the war as 299,000. Jewish share is 57 per cent., i.e. 170,000

dunams. Average cost per dunam is £100. Allowing for some earlier plantation at a lower price of cost of land, a conservative estimate would be 15 million pounds, spent on development till maturity apart from about two million pounds a year export expense.

We see that in housing and Citrus alone the investment was 55 million pounds. If we add investments not recorded, plus industry, cement, textile, electricity, etc., etc., the estimate of between 75 to 80 million pounds of private capital is conservative and fair.

The 1939 estimate of total Jewish capital at 93 million pounds, substantially correct, is made up of 17 million pounds national capital and 76 million pounds private capital. It is seen, therefore, that private capital represents more than 75 per cent. of the upbuilding opportunities of the country. In fact, many economists estimate the share of private capital as four-fifths.

That is without taking into account the prosperity introduced into the country by middle-class Jewish tourists, who brought into Palestine about 10 million pounds.

The following official figures illustrate the Jewish Industrial contribution to the maintenance of the Yishuv.

INDUSTRY

(Statistical abstract of Palestine, 1941)

Wages and administration Costs		Value of output.	
Annual Expenditure.			
1930 ...	2 million pounds	...	2½ million pounds
1933 ...	4 " "	...	5½ " "
1937 ...	7 " "	...	9 " "

The Hebrew paper *Ha'aretz* of November 7, 1943, states that Jewish industry employs 50,000 people, who comprise one-third of the total wage earners of the Yishuv.

POPULATION

Perhaps the best guide to the rôle played by private settlement and enterprise in Palestine is the growth of the population. In 1919 the Jewish population in Palestine was 56,000 according to a Government estimate, and 65,000 according to a Jewish estimate. In 1939 the Government estimate was 464,000 and the Jewish estimate 517,000. The most striking feature of the growth of Jewish population is the fact that it has been most marked in the cities and zones dominated by the activities of individual enterprise.

(Statistical Department of the Jewish Agency, 1942)

Population		1919	1939	Increase
Jerusalem	...	33,000	85,000	52,000
Tel-Aviv	...	6,000	156,000	150,000
Haifa	...	2,000	67,000	65,000
Petach Tikva	...	6,000	18,000	12,000
Rishon-le Zion Rehovot and Chedera	...	4,000	25,000	21,000
Gedera, Ness Ziona, Ramath-Gan, Herzlia, Natanya, Givataim, Bnei-Brak, Tiberias	...	3,000	37,000	34,000
Total			334,000	

From 1919 to 1939 the total Jewish population, from 65,000 to 500,000, increased by 435,000. Thus, again, the figure of 334,000 centering round private initiative represents 75 per cent.

Two more facts should be borne in mind : First, that private economy has provided a considerable market for the products of publicly financed settlements. Second, that these Zionists in the Diaspora and in Palestine are also the supporters of all the national funds.

The war has, naturally, retarded the growth of private settlement and private enterprise for reasons which will be obvious to everyone—i.e., shortage of shipping, immigration, restrictions, etc.; according to an official estimate published early in 1943, the Jewish capital investment amounted to 5 million pounds a year since the war began. That means that about 15 million pounds were brought in by the Jews in the first three years of the war. Out of this sum hardly 5 million pounds came in by public funds. The inference is that 10 million pounds were private funds. It appears, therefore, that even in war-time private enterprise constitutes two-thirds of the total Jewish enterprise.

What of the future ? I do not for a moment suggest that the Zionist Organisation should slacken its efforts to raise public funds. The large sums, one-quarter of a million pounds collected in England by the Keren Hayesod, and the £77,000 collected by all forms of activity by the J.N.F. and the charitable trusts of the J.N.F., amounting for the year to £62,000, are huge amounts for any charitable institution, but totally inadequate for building a country. The Zionists who do not think in terms of Palestine for themselves are buying their idealism and popularity too cheaply. I do not think there is any room for jubilation over the great success. Both the K.H. and K.K. ought to aim at much higher targets corresponding to the tremendous requirements. But the fact remains that any voluntary contributions given for someone else are limited in their scope, whereas individual effort, when one sinks all he has in capital and initiative, is not limited.

The two principal public funds have raised 12 million pounds in 20 years, and with great difficulty. It is the ambition of the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayesod to raise from world Jewry an annual income of one million pounds or more. Even if they succeed in attaining this ambition in the post-war stringent economy, their joint income is not likely to exceed 3 million pounds a year. Bearing in mind that the prices and values have risen 100 per cent. since pre-war, and that the needs of our people are much greater to-day than ever before, it will become obvious that the resources of our public funds will be tragically inadequate for the rescue and rehabilitation of the Jewish masses, and for the building of a country.

At the J.N.F. Conference in December, 1943, only one speaker, Professor Samson Wright, rose to a sense of reality. He is reported to have stated : "Even if 10 million pounds could be raised by loans and 10 million pounds by private investors, the National Funds had to make a supreme effort to make the other 10 million pounds for the new immigration." With regard to the loan, it is doubtful whether a country like Palestine, which is not rich in natural resources and man power, but which possesses a comparatively high standard of living, will be in a position to guarantee capital and interest. Can Zionism obtain big loans ? Can it risk the possibility of

default and its consequences ? The estimate of a revenue of 10 million pounds for public funds by contributions in the short period required, is, to face reality, only a high hope. On the other hand, individual Zionists settling in Palestine and private initiative will probably supply to million pounds, and more.

Hence the vital importance of private settlers for the future of Palestine. It is private funds which have been the main factor in the expansion of the old established colonies, in the rise of new towns and big hotels, catering for tourists, and in the growth of industry. The existence in Palestine of populous colonies, expanding towns for important industries can only be explained by the flow of capital and the ceaseless labour of the independent Jews and the independent colonisation.

I believe that they can still be found in considerable numbers in England, North and South America and South Africa. The reasons for their availability are both psychological and economic. The psychological reason is the menace of anti-semitism, which does not show signs of slackening and which demoralises Jewish life in many countries. The economic reason is to be found in the transformation of the national economy in Great Britain and the United States. The economy is swiftly moving towards a division into essential and non-essential industries, and this process is likely to be accelerated after the war, in order to meet the problems of reconstruction.

In the Anglo-Saxon countries Jews, through no fault of their own, are not represented in the basic and essential industries, such as coal, iron, engineering, shipbuilding, etc. They are numerous in less essential industries and trades, viz., luxury, fashion, etc., trades dependent on the high standard of living of pre-war period in Anglo-Saxon and European countries.

Such trades are now restricted by Government regulations and limitations, and are almost in a form of liquidation. It may occur to many a Jewish individual to use their liquidated capital, energy and initiative for starting life afresh in a Jewish country, where they can economically partake in whatever essential industries will be open to them and where they can individually and nationally build a happy future for their children.

Many a Jewish manufacturer and trader in non-estate industries will be faced with a problem. What next ? Many a Jew serving in H.M. Forces will, after being demobilised, be faced with similar problems. Some have means of their own. Some of the younger ones may be helped by their parents or relatives to start life afresh, and possibly in Palestine.

It is clear that individual settlers and private enterprise must make the same decisive contribution to the future of Palestine as in the past. This is not only necessary, but desirable, that a Jew should give all his energy and will to establish his own life and that of his family in the country and, automatically, to the upbuilding of Palestine. Personal association with Palestine, plus investment, are more decisive than a mere donation.

Many a serious minded Zionist is of the opinion that (1) the Socialist ideology accepted by the Zionist Organisation is a borrowed term from a country which is rich in natural resources and man power and does not fit the country where all has to be imported at high cost. (2) That the Zionist propaganda which has hitherto credited a minority of the Yishuv with all the idealism and virtues, and charged the majority with selfishness and worse, was not helpful in the past, and cannot serve any good purpose in the

future. No ideology should stand in the way of economic and national reconstruction in Palestine.

From my acquaintance with many individuals, who are working in and for Palestine, and from my experience in Palestine itself amongst many middle-class Jews from various parts of the world, I can state, without hesitation, that the guiding principle in all their activity was Zionism, the building of the Jewish national home. None of them could have been induced to build cities and colonies in Madagascar, or to plant oranges in Brazil, or to invest in stretches of land similar in quality to those of Gaza, Beer-Sheba and Hula, in any other part of the world other than Palestine. I have always maintained that the capital invested by Jews in Palestine came from the heart as well as the pocket.

There were amongst the middle classes a few blacksheep, from which other camps are not free, but to discredit the whole of private enterprise because of the few, would be to commit the same injustice to which Jews in the diaspora are subjected by anti-semitic propaganda, and which the Jews are attempting to combat. On the whole, private initiative in Palestine combined idealism with a sense of reality. That was the case in the past, and will be so in the future.

The Zionist Organisation should adopt a positive policy towards individual Zionists and private enterprise. The Zionist Organisation should establish in Palestine committee of experts to study post-war possibilities of agriculture, industry and commerce, so as to be in a position to advise on the problems which will arise in the transition period between war and peace. The Zionist Organisation should arm itself with valuable information for guidance to would-be private settlers. The Zionist Organisation should use its offices and organisation, its press and platform in England, America, Africa, etc., and in the neutral countries where there are numbers of refugees who have managed to save some of their capital, to make it known to prospective settlers that the Zionist Organisation is interested in them and able and willing to guide and assist.

Hitherto any Jew who intended to go to Palestine on his own felt that he did not fit into the pattern of official Zionism. Such a situation caused harm to all concerned.

The future relationship as between private capital and national capital should not be one of mutual strife, but one of mutual aid.

By a change of attitude towards individual Zionists, by effective co-ordination and sympathy, the Zionist Organisation could render a great service to individual Zionists, and thus enable them to take their proper place in the up-building of Palestine.

Published by the author and printed by Williams, Lea & Co., Ltd., Clifton House, Worship Street, London, E.C.2.

A.P.C. BOOK SERVICE

43/44, GT. WINDMILL STREET, LONDON, W.1

RECOMMENDED BOOK LIST

A.P.C. Book Service Members pay the amounts in the second column

"The Jews, the War, and After," P. Horowitz	7/6	5/-
A.P.C. Edition		
"Jews in the Defence of Britain," Cecil Roth	1/-	6d.
A.P.C. Edition		
"The Jewish National Home," Ed. Paul Goodman	7/6	6/-
"The Jewish War Front," V. Jabotinsky	7/6	5/-
"Justice for My People," E. Frankenstein	7/6	3/6
"Jewish Pocket Handbook," Ed. A. Gordon	6d.	4d.
"The Jewish Question and Zionism," P. Horowitz	2/6	1/6
"Out of Bondage," Shmarya Levin	2/6	1/-
"Studies in Jewish Nationalism," Leon Simon	3/6	2/6
"Oneg Shabos, Rev. H. Mayerowitz	5/-	3/6
<i>At published prices only</i>		
"Jewish Contribution to Civilisation," Cecil Roth	—	5/6
"Short History of the Jewish People," Cecil Roth	—	5/6
"The Great Hatred," Maurice Samuel	—	3/6
"Behold the Jew," Ada Jackson	—	1/-
"The Progress of Zionism," Israel Cohen	—	6d.
"Towards Historic Judaism," E. Berkowitz	—	5/-
"Torah and Social Order," Rabbi Hans Heinemann	—	1/-
"Britain's Nameless Ally," Israel Cohen	—	6d.
"Jews of Britain," S. Salomon	—	6d.
"Treachery and Anti-Semitism," James B. Lunn	—	6d.
"The Call of Freedom," Ed. E. Broido	—	1/-
"Jewish Book of Thoughts," Ed. Chief Rabbi	—	2/6
"If I Forget Thee," Ed. E. Broido	—	1/-
"The Truth About the Protocols"	—	1/-
"Auto-Emancipation," Leo Pinsker	—	6d.
"Why I am a Jew," Edmond Fleg	—	2/6
"Historical Biblical Atlas"	—	10/6
"Herzl—Man and Legend"	—	2/6
"Guardian of the Law—The Chief Rabbi"	—	5/-
"The Jews in the War," Israel Cohen	—	2/-
"Palestine and the Jewish Future," B. Locker	—	6d.
"Tchernichovski and His Poetry," L. V. Snowman	—	1/-
"Teuton Tortures"	—	2/6
"Origin and Development of the World Jewish Congress"	—	1/-
"Wanderer Between Two Worlds," N. Bentwich	—	12/6
"Conflicts," L. B. Namier	—	8/6
"On the Margin of History," L. B. Namier	—	7/6
"Metsudah"—Hebrew Review, No. 2	—	21/-
"The Golden Peacock," Anthology of Jewish Verse, Ed. J. Leftwich	—	21/-

HEBREW LEXICON PLAYING CARDS .. — 3/6

A.P.C. BOOK SERVICE ANGLO-PALESTINIAN CLUB

43/44, Gt. Windmill St., W.1. Tel. Gerrard 2963.

A.P.C. BOOK SERVICE Special Membership Scheme

Membership of the A.P.C. Book Service is the Book Club idea in simple form. By opening a credit account of £1 or more the member can purchase, at his leisure, books of Jewish interest, listed or obtainable from the A.P.C. Book Service, and renew when the deposit is extended. Members will have the privilege of obtaining A.P.C. Editions and many other books at special terms.

The A.P.C. Book Service "Recommended Lists" also contain current publications of Jewish interest available to members at published prices. There is no intention to reduce publishers' prices unless by special arrangement. It is obvious that with a large membership the A.P.C. Book Service will be in a position to obtain special terms or editions. Membership of the A.P.C. Book Service helps to establish a valuable communal medium for distribution of books of Jewish interest.

AN IDEAL GIFT : Membership of the A.P.C. Book Service. Arrangements are being made to open the facilities of the A.P.C. Book Service to other organisations. When opening an account please mention the organisation of which you are a member.

A. P. C. BOOK SERVICE

Industrial Production

25.000.000 £, half for Army orders and export

1937 5.606 establishments, of which 1.556 factories and work
shops
the rest handicraft.

Over 50.000 persons engaged in industry.

Annual output worth 30.000.000 £. One third of which for war-
purposes.

JNF 4/2/44: Entire Jewish industrial output 1943: £ 45,000,000 (1941: £ 20,000,000
1940: - 9,000,000)
40000 Jewish men + women employed.

JNF 18/2/44: 1940/2 some 477 new factories of various kinds were
established. Mostly received orders from Army and civilian
authorities 1941: £ 9,200,000
1942: - 8 - 10,000,000
1943: - 12 - 15,000,000

Jha 23/2/44: Metal industry: 474 factories } 55000 people engaged in it
Foodstuff = 379 " } (22,000 in Filastin, 3258 in Jerusalem
Textile = 353 " } 47000 " Haifa, 2258 in Be'er Sheva, Netan, Peta
woven articles, chemical, clothing, leather, building mater.

Palestine Potash:

JNF 4/2/44: 1942 - Feringa profit £ 294,402

5/7/44: Israeli Potash Co, sister firm of Great Potash Co, = Weaver's industrial potash.
Subsidiary of JNF.

PALESTINE SUGAR COMPANY FOUNDED

Many sugar-producing countries have been gravely affected by the ravages of war. Achieving a long-cherished plan, Jewish settlements in the Emek interested in growing sugar-beet as

ECONOMIC NEWS

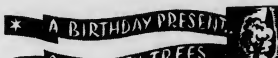
PALESTINE INDUSTRY

The publication of the Palestine Trade Catalogue, Part II, devoted to textiles, clothing and leather, following on the first part which dealt with food, drink and tobacco, and to be followed by others for pharmaceutical, medical, hospital and household supplies, engineering, stationery and commerce, is in itself a telling piece of evidence of Palestine's productive capacity and its practical application. The war, of course, has given them a special value. As Sir Douglas Harris pointed out when he was Chairman of the War Supply Board, in order to save shipping space Palestine industry has been called upon to supply the needs of the armed forces, of the civilian populations and, in some cases, of neighbouring territories also, in respect of a large variety of stores and commodities which were previously imported. All of these needs still exist. Even though sinkings by submarines have been reduced and the Mediterranean is now open, every ship that can be made available needs to be used in the first place for bringing arms from America to Britain and Russia, food to Britain and later to the freed countries of Europe, and supplies to the forces being massed ready for the invasion of the Continent. Whatever can possibly be made here is therefore still required for the Middle Eastern groups of the invasion armies and for the populations of Palestine and its neighbours. Palestine has a part to play in the offensive war now beginning, no less important than its part in the defensive war just finished.

But our industry cannot rest content with its past achievements or its present level of competence. It must be continuously on the alert to enlarge its efficiency, to widen its scope, to make itself able to meet new and, above all, changing demands. For circumstances never remain the same. The time, it is hoped, will shortly be approaching when the belligerent world will begin the change-over to peace, and Palestine must prepare in good time. The special advantages which war has given to its industries will fall away and continued success will depend even more than in the past on their capacity to stand up in all competitive economy, even within the freedoms of the Atlantic Charter. It is not too early—it seems essential in existing circumstances, too—for a

study of capacity, of costing, of marketing problems, to be undertaken by those principally responsible for Palestine's industrial development, the appropriate Government bodies, the economic institutions of the Jewish Agency, the Manufacturers' Association and the Workers' Federation.

(Palestine Post).



31. 12. 43

ECONOMIC NEWS

POSITION OF CITRUS INDUSTRY

In an article published in *Palestine and the Middle East*, Mr. Isaac Rokach, General Manager of the Pardess Syndicate, says that the citrus area has been reduced during the war years by 32,000 dunams, which represents a total loss of an investment of £P300,000 and of many years of labour.

The present area under cultivation is 268,000 dunams as compared with 300,000 dunams at the outbreak of the war. But of the surviving area, a further 50,000 dunams are in such poor condition that the Government found them undeserving of cultivation loans. These 50,000 dunams are still alive to-day but are deteriorating gradually to the point of total loss. These groves, divided almost equally between Arab and Jewish growers, represent an investment of no less than £P5,000,000. A scheme for the reconstruction of this area by pruning or back-cutting of tree-tops, rational cultivation and the growing of inter-planted crops in these groves has been warmly recommended by the Citrus Control Board.

Of the remainder of 218,000, only about 15,000 dunams have been judged by the Government Fruit Inspection to be in really good condition, the balance being classified as medium. As compared with the pre-war figure of 75 boxes of fruit per dunam, the average yield at present is only 25 boxes per dunam. Productivity can only be improved by the application of chemical fertilizers of which the groves have been almost entirely deprived since the beginning of the war.

300,000 CASES PALESTINE CITRUS FRUIT FOR ENGLAND

Orders for the first shipment of citrus fruit to be sent from this country to England since Italy's entry into the war, have been placed equally among Jewish and Arab citrus growers.

Sta 3/2/44 - £20,000,000 invested in orange groves by four estates, 80% of
population dependent on the citrus industry.



INDUSTRY

FROM PALESTINE

MORE UTILITY PRODUCTS

The range of the Government's utility products is to be broadened in the course of the next few weeks, to include kitchenware and an increased number of household articles. Household goods, textiles, stationery, and some crockery are already being produced under the utility scheme.

PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZERS

The United Kingdom Commercial Corporation has, since the end of 1940, been helping to promote the general industrial and agricultural development of Palestine. Among the essential commodities needed for agricultural development is an adequate supply of fertilizers, and the U.K.C.C. was at first arranged for the importation of these. It has now, however, gone further, by stimulating the production of fertilizers in Palestine itself. There was already in existence a large refining plant with a sulphuric acid producing unit, but it could not by itself cope with the large scale production. The U.K.C.C., however, was able to arrange that, in return for the supply of the necessary pure sulphur, the refinery should provide sufficient acid to cover the requirements not only of Palestine, but of Syria, Cyprus and part of Iraq.

(Chamber of Commerce Journal, London).

After many years of practical and scientific experimental work, a new fertilizer based on bacterial action has already been put on the market.

The fertilizer is based on a bacteria inoculating process whereby organic farm and city waste can be treated with bacteria cultures to give plants special "food". Crude garbage, bones, etc., are dumped into digesters and a small amount of a new type of bacteria is added. The bacteria are grown on specially chosen prepared soil. While the natural process of soil fermentation takes between eight and twelve months, the new chemical process based on American methods has reduced it to 48 hours. Experiments with nitrophos fertilizer have been made on over thirty farms, agricultural schools, settlements, etc., from November to February last, with good results. The fertilizer has been used for vegetables, including potatoes, citrus and other fruit trees, green fodder and barley.

FROM PALESTINE

SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER

A new material by the name of "Tolep", substitute for rubber, has been registered as a Palestinian patent, invented by a Jewish immigrant from Poland now residing in Jerusalem.

The material is said to possess practically all the properties of rubber, and experts believe that the new invention may be a step towards solving the existing rubber shortage.

The inventor was helped in his research work by the Jewish Agency and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

SOYA BEAN AT FOOD SHOWS

The much-vaunted Soya Bean was described, in the three official languages in 25,000 leaflets distributed in 42 schools and centres during recent countrywide Food Demonstrations, as "one of the most outstanding agricultural developments of the age."

Soya made its Palestine debut in many attractive and tasty dishes in a new Household Front campaign launched by the Food Control in conjunction with the Department of Education, the Hadassah and WIZO, and attended by 40,000 housewives. Soya crops were first introduced in Palestine in settlements on J.N.F. land.

HOMESPUN TWEED INDUSTRY

Situated on the northern Frontier Road of Palestine, not far distant from the pioneer settlement Hanita, is a village with settlers who have come from Central Europe to develop this small corner of national soil. At Matsuva, they have started a homespun tweed industry. Hand looms are operated by ten skilled textile workers, formerly prominent in the famous Polish mills.

Industrial Output Doubled

During the war years, Jewish industry in Palestine has expanded rapidly. It is estimated that the total production of Jewish industrial undertakings in 1943 amounts to about 45 million pounds; this compares with 9 million pounds in the last year before the outbreak of war when prices were much lower. At pre-war prices, the real value of Jewish industrial production is now over twice as much as the output before the war.

not been believed to exist, and it is the view of Jewish colonisation experts that water for the Negev can be made available either by boring wells or by building dams to regulate the

THE COMPARATIVE ROLES OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

A recent article in the *Haoved Hazioni* (Palestine) surveys trends in the occupational structure of the Yishuv in connection with the discussion which has been proceeding for some considerable time in the Zionist movement on the relative merits of urban and rural settlement.

The primary aim of the Zionist movement in its settlement work, says the article, was to create a healthy Jewish economic structure, which involved first and foremost the development of a Jewish agricultural class. This emphasis on agriculture still remains, for a variety of reasons, national, economic, psychological and also from the point of view of security.

The extent to which we have succeeded in achieving these aims is to be measured by the present economic structure of the Yishuv. In 1942, nearly 50% of all gainfully-occupied Jews in Palestine were employed in industry, crafts, agriculture and trade. 23.3% of all gainfully-occupied persons were employed in industry and crafts: 15.4% in agriculture; and 11% in trade. What has been the development leading to this position?

In 1880, on the eve of the new period of Jewish settlement in Palestine, the total Jewish population of the country was about 23,000, all of whom lived in towns. The agricultural settlement work which proceeded between 1881 and 1914, largely with the help of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, succeeded in establishing 44 Jewish villages with a total population of 12,000.

After the first world war, agricultural settlement began in real earnest, the main initiative now being taken by the Zionist Organisation and its affiliated institutions. In the first place there was a great increase in the pace of land purchase. By 1914, Jews had purchased or acquired by concession, over a period of more than 30 years, a total area of 420,000 dunams. Between 1920 and 1942, an additional area of 1,200,000 dunams were acquired by purchase and concession, bringing the total area in Jewish possession to 1,640,000 dunams. This development was largely due to the activity of the Jewish National Fund which commenced its land purchase activities in 1908. More than 57% of the land acquired by Jews since 1920 has been acquired by the Jewish National Fund.

The extension of land purchase has been accompanied by a parallel growth in the Jewish rural population and in the number of Jewish agricultural settlements. Between 1914 and 1931, the Jewish rural population increased by over 29,000 and the number of Jewish settlements from 44 to 124. From 1932 to 1939, the tempo of the development was even greater, 123 new Jewish settlements having been founded, bringing the total number in 1939 to 247. In the same period, the rural population advanced from 41,000 to 138,000. The growth of the Jewish rural population was not only absolute but relative. Whereas in 1914 only 14% of the Jewish population had been living in the villages, in 1931 the proportion was 24%, and in 1937 as high as 29%.

The present war has not brought the period of agricultural extension to an end. In the first three-and-a-half years of the war, 22 new Jewish settlements were founded, bringing the total number to 269. On the other hand, however, the war has led to a great crisis in the citrus industry leading to a reduction in the total rural population.

Hitherto we have spoken of rural population. It should be made clear, however, that not all the rural population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. In general, the tendency has been for an increasing proportion of rural dwellers to engage in non-agricultural pursuits. According to a census carried out by the Statistical Department of the Jewish Agency in 1942, it appears that during the war this process has continued uninterrupted and that at the beginning of 1942, only 45% of gainfully-occupied persons in the villages were engaged in agriculture.

This process of urbanisation has gone to the furthest extent in the large plantation villages where only 21% of the population lives by agriculture. In the collective settlements, too, only 56% of the population is living off agriculture. It is significant that the agricultural character of the villages is most prominent in smallholders' settlements and particularly in the moshavim, the co-operative smallholders' settlements on Jewish National Fund land where 86% of the adult workers are employed in agriculture. Altogether, the Jewish National

(Cont. page 4)



WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE

הַרְוֹן הַיִּמֶת לִישְׂרָאֵל
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

65 SOUTHAMPTON ROW LONDON W.C.1 • TELEPHONE : MUSEUM 6111-15

No. 723

יד' חשוון תש"ד

12th November, 1943

TRIBUTE TO THE DANISH KING

British Jewry is to pay a great tribute to a great friend of our people. The feeling of gratitude and respect which prevails among Jews all over the world towards King Christian of Denmark, has found tangible expression in this country. Anglo-Jewry is to plant a forest in Palestine in his name. Among the patrons sponsoring this well deserved act of honour are H.E. Count Reventlow; Lady Fitzgerald; Lady

that humanity should be degraded no longer by crimes committed in the name of false race theory and wicked creed. Those Jews who perished in Warsaw, fighting Nazi panzers to the last, converted the ghetto into a fortress. Now Denmark's King converts the Yellow Star into a flame."

The Jewish National Fund has placed an area in Galilee at the disposal of the new woodland. On the hillside near the northern frontier of the Holy Land, the Forest will hand down to posterity the name of a brave King who, not yielding to overwhelming force, has upheld the dignity of man.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE J.N.F.

The Honorary Officers of the Jewish National Fund announce that the 19th Annual Conference will be held on the 12th December at the Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

Low; Lord Lytton; Lord Melchett; Lady Reading; Lord Snell; Dr. Chaim Weizmann; The Very Rev. Dr. H. J. Hertz; Prof. S. Brodetsky; and Mr. Simon Marks.

"If the Germans want to introduce the Yellow Star for Jews in Denmark, I and my family will wear it as a sign of the highest distinction"—these words of the Danish King, uttered in the face of Nazi terror, will stand out in the history of mankind. For over three years, King Christian has defied the invaders and resisted their demand for the degradation and expulsion of the Jews. For three years he has protected his Jewish citizens, exposing himself to great risks and dangers. When the flood of terrorism swept through his country, he fought on, saving the lives of many. This heroic stand has evoked admiration in all parts of the world where the sense of decency is still awake.

"King Christian made no empty gesture," the *Evening Standard* said in an editorial. "His brave defiance expressed the call of conscience

RECORD INCOME OF J.N.F.

The combined income of the Jewish National Fund for Great Britain and Ireland and the J.N.F. Charitable Trust in the financial year 5703, was over £201,000. This amount constitutes an increase of over £66,000 compared with the income for the previous year which in itself was a record, and is approximately as much as that of the total of the first three years of the war.

The total income for land redemption has risen by more than £50,000. The box income of £12,501, shows an increase of over £5,000; the tree fund of £11,161 has risen by approximately 700 per cent. The Golden Book income amounts to £6,734 as against £1,571 in the previous year and the receipts from functions of £9,797 have nearly doubled. Bequests in 5703 were £3,335 as against £642. in the year before.

(Cont. page 3)

F O R M T H E **SETTLEMENTS**

FORTHCOMING INAUGURATION OF ANGLO-BALTIC KIBBUTZ

The inauguration of the first British kibbutz which has finally been settled in the pioneering area of Huleh, is about to take place. We learn that the Anglo-Baltic kibbutz will be named in honour of Leon Blum. Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Prof. Selig Brodetsky have sent their warm greetings to the settlers:

"My warm greetings good wishes to Kibbutz Anglobaltic Leon Blum on threshold of new life on soil Eretz Israel. You are pioneers of English Halutzit and yours will be proud task of blazing trail for those who follow you. In yourselves you symbolise strong link which binds Britain and Jews in common enterprise which from its beginnings with Balfour Declaration twenty-six years ago to-day leads us surely to our goal of Jewish Commonwealth. In Huleh your opportunities will be great. If there are difficulties too you will I know bring to their conquest that undaunted faith in rightness our cause and stubborn perseverance in adversity which the two peoples so different in many ways have always shared Hazak Veematz.

CHAIM WEIZMANN."

"Inauguration Kibbutz landmark history English Zionism. I greet with pride first English Chalutzit settling in Eretz Israel happy augury for future British Zionism decision to honour name of Leon Blum gratifying may this be one of many Kibbutzim which will lay the foundations of the greatness of the Jewish National Home.

BRODETSKY."

FESTIVAL OF TREES IN IRAN

The idea of afforestation as propagated by the Jewish National Fund in Palestine, has already been imitated in the neighbouring countries, which shows the immense need for afforestation in the Middle East and the sound ways in which the J.N.F. is furthering this purpose.

In *Modern Iran*, by L. P. Elwell-Sutton (Routledge), we read, "An ambitious Five Year Plan for agriculture was launched in 1940; it provides for an increase of 500,000 tons in the cereal crop and 50/200% increase in tea, sugar, beet, jute, flax. Further projects include the erection of fertilizer plants, more irrigation schemes, the importation of merino sheep to be crossed with native breeds, and

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY (Cont.)

Fund has been mainly instrumental in fostering the growth of a truly peasant class. Although the Fund owns only 40% of the total area of land in Jewish possession, fully 60% of the total number of Jews engaged in agriculture proper, are settled on its land.

With the reduction in the proportion of the rural population engaged in agriculture, there has been a corresponding growth in the proportion engaged in industry, crafts and commerce. In particular, it must be noticed that there has been a tendency in the villages towards industrialisation. In the collective settlements, for example, we find that in 1941/42, 57% of the adult workers were employed in agriculture, 30% in industries and crafts, and 13% in hired labour outside the settlements.

Insofar as one is in a position to-day to sum up the significance of these tendencies, one could say that while the emphasis on agricultural settlement has never for a moment declined and that while there has been a steady growth in the Jewish peasant class, the industrial character of the Yishuv has tended to become more and more pronounced.

extensive afforestation. To impress public opinion with the value of the last, March 15 has for some years been kept as a festival of the trees."

A BIRTHDAY PRESENT...

TREES IN ERETZ ISRAEL PLANTED IN THE NAME OF :

Oilly from Phoebeus 3 trees
Ivor John Winston, from his parents, on the occasion of his Barmitzva. 3 trees

TREES PLANTED ON OTHER OCCASIONS

In memory of the late Mr. Louis Zinkin, who died 3rd September, 1942, by his wife Lena and children Maurice, I.C.S., Joyce, Lt. Jacob, R.A., 2nd/Lt. David, R.A. 15 trees

Miss Sylvia Mitchell & Mr. I. Morris, on the occasion of their marriage, by friends, Chanah Behar, by Mr. M. J. Shwili. 6 trees
By the Bnei Magen David, Amer sham, on Lag B'Omer. 5 trees

Irene & David Horowitz, on the occasion of their marriage, by Mr. A. Levin. 5 trees
Mrs. R. Battsek, in the Rose Hertz Sanctuary, by Mr. & Mrs. E. Michels. 3 trees

Joyce Zisslin and Gerald Lieb, in the Rose Hertz Sanctuary on the occasion of their marriage, 27th June, 1943, by Berry and Sheila Spain. 3 trees

Irene & David Horowitz, by Mr. & Mrs. Kutchinsky, on the occasion of their marriage. 5th May, 1943. 3 trees

WOMEN ZIONISTS MEET

The 21st Annual Conference of the Federation of Women Zionists took place at Conway Hall, with an impressive attendance of women delegates from all over the country. There are now 70 constituent societies and 10 collective affiliations making a total of 80 branches. Membership has increased from 2,200 to 5,400. The Conference, which resulted in a vigorous call to action on behalf of the Jewish people and the National Home, will certainly have its

launched on September 21st at a Reception given in honour of Mrs. Irma L. Lindheim. Mrs. I. M. Sieff presided. Mrs. Edith Eder announced the "Nachlath Rebecca Sieff" project which was received with enthusiasm.

Mr. Leopold Schen sent the following cable from Palestine: "Delighted decision Nachlath Rebecca Sieff. No tribute was every more deserved. Convinced Women Zionists will rally to make this tribute great success. Please convey congratulations and best wishes success campaign".

A detailed scheme as to the allocation of the targets for proposed sum of £10,000 has been submitted to all constituent societies of the F.W.Z.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Brent Bridge F.W.Z. Society, it was announced that a garden had been planted in the Rose Hertz Sanctuary. Mrs. Hodess spoke about the J.N.F. After an outline on how the Fund first began, and its present scope, the rest of the meeting was devoted to answering questions on the work of the J.N.F. and the present Campaign.

The Leicester Branch of the F.W.Z. has been inscribed by its members into the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund to record the progress of the Society; April 1939—18 members; August 1942—80 members.

LARGE BEQUEST TO THE J.N.F.

The late Mr. B. Birk of Hampstead Garden Suburb, left a legacy of £2,500 to the Jewish National Fund. This was announced at a drawing room meeting held at 35, Church Mount, Hampstead Garden Suburb (by kind permission of Mr. & Mrs. Ben Bard), by Dr. Basil Bard who was in the Chair. Dr. Bard said that in addition to his large legacy to the Jewish National Fund, the late Mr. Birk had bequeathed £1,000 to the Hebrew University.

The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Irma L. Lindheim and Mr. Aaron Wright; £360 were received in donations.

stirring effect on the valuable work of the F.W.Z. in all its aspects. Greetings from the J.N.F. were conveyed to the Conference by the Rev. B. Cherrick.

F.W.Z. WORK FOR J.N.F.

After the splendid achievement of 2,500 trees planted in the Rose Hertz Sanctuary by the Societies of the F.W.Z., as recently announced, we are pleased to record the following additions:

B'Neth Zion (North London), cluster	30
North West London, garden ...	100
Brighton & Hove, avenue ...	63
<i>(in memory of Mrs. R. H. Snowman)</i>	
Cardiff, garden ...	100
South Manchester, garden ...	100
Harrogate, garden ...	100
The St. Anne's grove of trees ...	1000

is already well under way.

The F.W.Z.'s contribution to the present J.N.F. Campaign, "The Battle for Land," takes the form of redeeming "Nachlath Rebecca Sieff", a portion of land in the South of Palestine in the Gaza district which costs approximately £10,000. The F.W.Z. project was

RECORD INCOME OF J.N.F. (Cont.)

At the beginning of the financial year, 620 plots were taken up in the Farm City Scheme, and at the end of 5703, 1066 plots were disposed of. The number of plots reserved during the year was 446,—greater than in any year before.

The Joint Land Purchase Scheme made good progress and a considerable amount of land was purchased during the year under this Scheme.

The "Battle for Land", which is still in progress, has proved highly successful and has substantially contributed to the record achieved. This gratifying result of the Campaign is due to the inspiring lead of Mrs. Irma L. Lindheim who came from the U.S.A. to conduct the Appeal of the Jewish National Fund in Great Britain.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

13.12.43 reorganised and enlarged.

If all Governments accept invitation Committee
will have 49 members instead of 29.

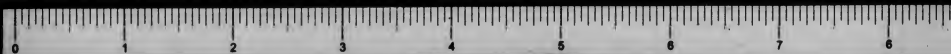
RUSSIA AND TURKEY INVITED TO JOIN INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE
ON REFUGEES.

Washington, Dec. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Soviet Union and Turkey have been invited to join
the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, it was learned here
to-day from an authoritative source.

JEWISH AGENCY

2.
J.A. adopts 2,000,000 £. Budget for current year, half of which to be spent for colon. schemes in North and South-Pal. and economic planning from p war to peacetime.



Activities Of Jewish Colonisation Association.

Mr. Leonard Montefiore reported on the Jewish Colonisation Association. He said that of all the directors of the Ica, only Mr. Stein and himself remained free to act. Two of the directors, Dr. Alfred Klee and Mr. Wilfred Israel died recently. When the Ica was founded it had a capital of £8,000,000. Now, because of the war, these funds must have been reduced to half. There are, however, still large investments in the Argentine and Palestine, the value of which cannot be assessed at present.

Thirty-five thousand Jews are living in the Ica colonies in the Argentine, which are flourishing materially, Mr. Montefiore said. He pointed out that the shares of the English Ica Company previously held by the Jewish communities in Frankfurt, Berlin and Brussels and by the Alliance Israelite Universelle, have been taken over by the custodian of enemy property, and a decision about their fate will have to be made after the war as

J.N.F.

3.12.43 Jewish settlers have succeeded in reducing the
subsistence area from 250 dunams per family in earlier
stages of colonisation

to 100 dunams in unirrigated land
" 50 " " the mountains, where
fruit trees were planted
" 20 dunams in irrigated land.

In the plains some 3.600.000 dunams are irrigated
at present only 350.000 " " irrigated

In the Hill country
some 1.500,000 " " uncultivated
at present and
officially considered uncultivable.

So far Jews acquired some 350.000 dun. of such uncultivable
land and established flourishing villages in the hills of
Jerusalem, Samaria and Galilee.

At least another 2.000.000 dun of waste land country
can be brought under cultivation by Jews.

Irrigation

JNF 11/2/44: In mixed farming (incl. citrus) under irrigation

1939 - 28,900 dun. (citrus incl.)	8,100 (grain)	- Tot. 37,000
1941 - 55,200	11,800	- 67,000
1942 - 61,700	14,700	- 76,400
- 74,500	(incl citrus) 137,000	- 211,500

JNF 3/3/44: 100,000 dunams irrigated land in JNF other agric. areas in Eretz

J. N. F.

7.000.000 £. have been sunk in its property

Income from J. N. F. Property (ground rent) 160.000 £.

J. N. F. Settlements provide : 63% of all Jewish milk output
73% Poultry and egg
62% Cereals
75% vegetables
82% Potatoes

Afforestation J. N. F. has planted until 1943 3 1/4 Millions trees

J. N. F. Blue Boxes More than 1.000.000 L have been raised.

Land Policy in town and country carried out by J. N. F.

Objects to use the voluntary contributions from the Jewish People in making the land of Palestine the common property of the Jewish people. Land exclusively on hereditary leasehold and building right. Assist settlements of Jewish workers without sufficient means, safeguard Jewish labour, see that ground is cultivated and combat speculation.

palestine 1943/44 total area 44.791 sq. miles = 116.000.000 Dunam
of which western Pal. contains:
10.429 sq. miles or
27.009.000 dunam

12.12.43 Annual Conf. of Jew. Nat. Fund in Grt. Brit. states:
It will be essential in the first year of the war to bring between a quarter of a million and a half a million of Jews to Palestine.

Income of J. N. F. Sept 42/3 - £ 1,145,500

Land acquisitions (as 43) - 670,400 dunams (of April 1946 since 1948 was)

(No. 733-24/44) During the war 33 new settlements

72,500 people living on JNF land; 50,800 in rural settlements; 21,700 in urban areas. Settles on J. N. F. land = 44% of Jewish rural popul. and 66% of the Jews actually engaged in agric. (21,000 collect. settl., 13,700 Co-operat. of small-holders, 5,800 middle class settl., 5,200 in quarters agrim. (Moshavim))

JNF 747-75/44: one of the total of 248 rural settlements (as 1943) 169 on JNF land = 68%
within: 13 agric. efforts = 61600 farms, 20 rural housing quarters, 6 urban settlements, 41 workers camps.

G. A. F.

In the sphere of land acquisition, the Fund's activities during the past year were no less successful. 51,600 dunams were acquired in 5703, bringing the Fund's land holdings to 662,000 dunams. At the beginning of the war, the total areas of the J.N.F. amounted to 473,000 dunams. The acquisition of 189,300 dunams during the war constitutes an increase of 40%.

Among the new settlements established during 5703, were Kfar Leon Blum, the settle-

Nearly 3½ million trees have been planted in Palestine by the Jewish National Fund during the last 20 years; more than 600,000 trees during the war. Planting activities in the past year included the inauguration of the Children's Forest, the means of which were raised by Jewish children in Great Britain, and the Hertz Forest in Galilee in honour of the Chief Rabbi.

The Jewish population of Palestine increased during the 4 years of the war by approximately 60,000 souls; about 32,000 being new immigrants and 28,000 constituting natural growth. The community numbered 465,000 at the outbreak of hostilities and rose to 523,000 at the end of the fourth year. The population on J.N.F. land constitutes 44% of the total rural population and more than 60% of the population actually engaged on agriculture. Another 21,000 are living in urban centres on J.N.F. land.

At the end of the last war there were 58,000 Jews in Palestine. In 1941 there were over 500,000. The area they occupy is about 1,500,000 dunams—less than 1/17th of the area of Western Palestine. The whole area of Palestine is some 27,000,000 dunams of which the Arabs cultivate some 7,000,000 dunams. More than 18,000,000 dunams are still waste land. Over 30% of the Jews in Palestine live in rural settlements. Of 500,000 people, 125,000 adults are members of the Y. V.

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE BUDGET FOR 1944

Budget for 1944: 17,000,000 dollars

In case the war should end in 44 this budget
will have to be increased.

J.D.C. concluded agreement with Russia providing 500,000 Dollars
for distribution on non sectarian basis in areas with
predominantly Jew. population.

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE HEARS REPORT ON SITUATION OF JEWS
IN EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Joint Distribution Committee has held a special
meeting at which Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, European Director of
the Committee, reported on the present situation of the Jews in
Europe.

The meeting was also addressed by Miss Laura Margolis,
who recently returned from Shanghai, where she acted as the
local representative of the J.D.C.

FOOD FOR JEWS IN TRANSNISTRIA.

New York, Dec. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Large food supplies have been sent by the Joint Distri-
bution Committee to Rumanian Jewish deportees in Transnistria,
it was announced by the Committee here to-day.

K/

K/

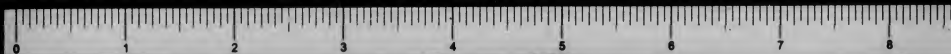


LABOUR PARTY

19.12.43

Conference of Australian Labour Party rejects motion
on Jewish problem

A.



Jewish Land in Palestine

Jews owned land : I. 470.000 dunam (418.000, 1919) or 5.6%,
of which 650.000 " are property of J.N.F. (16.000)

JNF No. 733-24/44 - at present 440,000 irrigated dunams, cultivate (2 Jews & Arab
725-24/43 - 1 dunam under irrigation = 5 dun. un-irrigated. (2,000,000 to 2,250,000
available)

10,000 cubic met. of water a year can provide a livelihood in agriculture
to 1 family

PROBLEMS OF PALESTINE'S LAND MARKET

Since the beginning of the war, 170,000 dunams of land have been acquired by the Jewish National Fund, bringing the total of the Fund's holdings to 652,000 dunams. What does this figure mean, and how does it compare with the general Jewish land position in Palestine? The total land in Jewish possession in Palestine amounts to over 1½ million dunams. Although national land is only 41% of this total, it represents 60% of the Jewish land purchases during the last 20 years. The acquisition of over 49,000 dunams by the Jewish National Fund in the past year, is an achievement which has, apart from two previous occasions, never been equalled in the Fund's history.

This, however, covers only one side of the picture—the credit side. On the other side, are a number of disturbing signs with regard to the land situation. Once again a process of unbridled land speculation is beginning to develop. Large and important areas of land in the vicinity of towns and private villages are passing into the hands of people who are concerned only with their private benefit.

For some years now this speculation has not existed. Since the outbreak of the Italo-Abyssinian war, competition with the Jewish National Fund on the part of private buyers came to an end and the Fund was able to carry on with its work on planned lines, without interference. To-day, however, there is also competition from another quarter—from the Arabs. Arabs, as purchasers of land is a fairly new experience in the history of modern Palestine. It is a development to be explained by the economic effect of the war years. The economic prosperity caused by the war has enriched the Arabs to such an extent that not only do they no longer have to sell part of their land in order to release themselves from pressing debts, but they are even able to invest money in the expansion of their estates. Now they are particularly concerned with the level of land prices, for they regard land purchase as the safest investment. They seem to be guided by the Talmudic principle that the land can never fail its owner. Moreover, wealthy Arabs from neighbouring countries prefer to purchase land in Palestine to land investments in other countries, for they appreciate that the economic development of Palestine is far and away in advance of that of those countries.

In a sense, this development is in the nature of an acknowledgement on the part of the Arabs of the favourable economic effects of Jewish settlement in Palestine. It is evidence of the confidence of the Arabs in the continued economic progress of Palestine that they are prepared to pay tens of pounds a dunam in Palestine rather than pay a tenth of the amount in other countries.

When the enemy was approaching the gates of Eretz Israel, the Yishuv arose, men and women alike, to man the bastions; when the suffering in the ghettos grew unbearable, an outnumbered minority of Jews stormed the machine gun posts of the Nazi brutes and died fighting. Let our action equal their sacrifice!

עם ישראל חי—This age-old battle cry urge us forward! Reconquer the desert; redeem the soil; restore Palestine to our people! The Jewish National Fund appeals to you: Give as never before! The land is waiting; the Nation is waiting. Join in the Battle for Land!

The Jewish National Fund no longer possesses a reserve of uncultivated land. The 170,000 dunams of land which have come into the Fund's possession during the war, have all been brought under cultivation and thus constitute a real contribution to the economic war effort. Every area of cultivated land increases the productive capacity of the Yishuv and therefore the resistance capacity in the war front of the Mediterranean. Also from this point of view, the acquisition of national land should be expanded to the limit of our capacity.

At the end of the war there will be a great need for land reclamation schemes to provide work for people who will lose their employment with the cessation of hostilities. This problem will engage the attention of statesmen in every country but for the Jews in Palestine it will be more serious. Thousands of soldiers and supernumerary police will be demobilised. They will have to adapt themselves anew to the economic life of the country. At the same time thousands who are now employed by the Army authorities will have to find new work.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

12.12.43 considers massacre of Jews as war Crime.
urges punishment of War Criminals.
discusses a draft pact for future international
authority maintaining security of all nations.
No discrimination on grounds of religion, race etc.
demands Palestine as Jewish independent state

M

Die älteste Hochkultur

So deutlich es ist, daß monumentales geschichtliches Dasein zum erstenmal im Zweistromland des vierten Jahrtausends v. Chr. erwachte, so schwer ist es, ein Gesamtbild der Kulturen zu gewinnen, die an diesem großen geistigen Ereignis Anteil nahmen. Viel einfacher schien der Beginn der Geschichte, als man noch glaubte, Ägypten sei die älteste Hochkultur. Seitdem aber die Ausgrabungen der letzten Jahrzehnte, besonders die von Uruk-Warka in Südmesopotamien die *Priorität des Zweistromlandes* erwiesen haben, wartete man begierig auf eine Zusammenfassung der in den verschiedenen Ausgrabungspublikationen zerstreuten Ergebnisse. Als den ersten gelungenen Versuch einer solchen Gesamtdarstellung kann man ein ausgezeichnetes Buch von Anton Moortgat bezeichnen, das leider 1945 so spät, unmittelbar vor dem Zusammenbruch erschienen ist, daß es nur in ganz wenigen Exemplaren in die Schweiz gelangte.*) Um so wichtiger scheint es, einmal darüber zu berichten.

Wie schwer es war, zu einem Gesamtbild zu kommen, sah man an Walter Andraes Versuch im Handbuch der Archäologie, an Victor Christians „Altentumskunde des Zweistromlandes“, an Henry Frankforts „Cylinder Seals“. Alle diese neuen

*) Anton Moortgat: Die Entstehung der sumerischen Hochkultur. Der Alte Orient, Band 43. J. C. Hinrichs Verlag, Leipzig, 1945.

und ausgezeichneten Darstellungen lassen doch die Umsicht und feine Abgewogenheit vermissen, die Moortgats Buch auszeichnet. Der Titel „Entstehung der sumerischen Hochkultur“ ist positiver gefaßt als der vorsichtige Text selbst. Denn das Buch schildert die Voraussetzungen der sumerischen Kultur, die vorausgehenden Kulturen und die erste sicher sumerische Hochkultur selbst, äußert sich aber sehr behutsam über das Problem, welche der älteren Kulturen nun der eigentliche Ahne der sumerischen sei.

Es ist nämlich ein sehr mannigfaltiges Bild, das Mesopotamien in dem Jahrtausend bietet, das der ältesten geschichtlichen sumerischen Kultur des späteren vierten Jahrtausends v. Chr. vorausgeht. Deutlich wird es am Übergang von der reinen jüngeren Steinzeit zur Steinkupferzeit besonders an einer neuen Art von Töpferware, der Bunkkeramik. Die Malerei auf hellem Grund läßt in den verschiedenen Teilen von Mesopotamien und dem benachbarten Iran so charakteristisch verschiedene Stile erkennen, daß sie noch mehr als die eigentümlich verschiedenen Gefäßformen den Schluß auf die Eigenart der hervorbringenden Völker erlauben. Besonders scharf unterscheidet Moortgat zwei nordmesopotamische Gattungen von Vasen, die man nach den Hauptfundorten *Tell Halaf* und *Samarra* benennt. Die *Tell Halaf*-Ornamentik ist außerordentlich reich an abstrakten Motiven, neben denen wenige der organischen Welt entnommen sind. Malteserkreuze, Doppeläxte, Bukranien hoben offenbar religiös symbolische Bedeutung. Die Samarragefäße sind in einer

nicht ganz so sorgfältigen Technik gearbeitet und weisen charakteristisch verschiedene Ornamente auf. Doppelaxt, Bukranion und Malteserkreuz fehlen, dafür treten Swastiken auf, die als Kompositionsprinzip auch in der Zusammenfügung organischer Motive im Bildrand zu erkennen sind. Mensch, Skorpion, Steinbock werden häufig dargestellt, während für die *Tell Halaf*-Kultur der Stier charakteristisch ist.

Die Samarra-Kultur ist mehr mit der ältesten iranischen, die *Tell Halaf*-Kultur mehr mit der ältesten südmesopotamischen Bunkkeramik verbunden. Die beiden Völker verschiedener Sprache und Herkunft, die diese Kulturen trugen, lassen sich einstweilen nicht benennen und haben sich im Gebiet des späteren Assyrien zu einem neuen Volkstum verschmolzen. Die treibende Kraft ist in dieser Frühzeit am stärksten im nördlichen Teil des Zweistromlandes, während der Iran auf allen Gebieten konservativer ist und das südliche Mesopotamien erst allmählich als Kulturland dem Anschwemmungsdelta am Persischen Golf abgerungen wird. Besonders in der für die Entwicklung der Bildkunst so wichtigen Stein- und Steinschnittkunst führte von Anfang an das nördliche Zweistromland. Auch die Erfindung der Töpferscheibe, die Ausbildung der Metallbearbeitung, vor allem aber der erste reine Kultbau, der erste Bau, der dem Uebersinnlichen gewidmet ist, gehören zum Ruhm der Frühzeit dieses Landes. Statuetten der Muttergöttheit mit und ohne Kind bezeugen den Glauben an die Herrin, die das Fortleben des Verstorbenen sichert. Stier- und Widderidole gelten dem Vegetationsgott,

der neben der Muttergöttin immer der oberste Gott im Zweistromland geblieben ist. In der Samarra-Kultur und dem verwandten Iran herrschen dagegen die Tiersymbole des Jägers und Fischers, nicht die des Bauern.

In der späteren Steinkupferzeit gewinnt die iranische Bunkkeramik in Susa und Persepolis eine künstlerische Höhe und Eigenart, die Moortgat schön schildert, aber in ihrer geschichtlichen Bedeutung vielleicht nicht genug herausarbeitet, denn hier glaube ich ein wesentliches Element der späteren sumerischen Kultur zum erstenmal zu erkennen. Die tiefen und dünnwandigen Schalen und Becher, meist ohne Randprofil, bilden einheitliche Malfächen für die großen strenggebaute monumentalen Systeme der Ornamentik. Die für das spätere Sumer so charakteristische Tektonik, die Wappenkompositionen erscheinen hier vorgebildet. Diesem ganz auf ein großgeheimes Sein gerichteten Stil gegenüber erscheinen *Tell Halaf* und *Samarra* geradezu als verwandt in ihrer Neigung zur unlaufenden Bewegung aller Dekorationen, auch in der bewegten Umrissführung der Gefäße. Die für die *Tell Halaf*-Kultur charakteristischen Kuppelhauben, die Stempelsiegel, der ganze dynamische Charakter des Stils sind der späteren kretischen Kunst ebenso verwandt wie Susa-Persepolis der späteren sumerisch-südmesopotamischen.

Mit der folgenden Periode kommt Moortgat zum eigentlichen Hauptteil seines Buches. Sie trägt ihren Namen nach dem Hauptfundort *Uruk*, wo die Vorherrschaft der sumerischen Kultur über den vorderen Orient begründet wurde. Dort wurde

N

OP

OSE
Society for the protection of Health among Jews.

24.12.43

Programme: (after liberation of Jewish communities in occupied countries)

1. *Feeding of Children*
2. *Rebuilding of Hospitals and clinics*
3. *Restoration of Childrens Camps*
4. *" " of bathing establishments*
5. *Gathering of stocks of drugs, vitamins etc.*

Preparatory work in Switzerland.

Credit of 500.000 Swiss Francs needed urgently.

20.12.43

Programme of medical aid and child-care for Jews in occupied Europe discussed at Geneva.

Ose took care of more than 5.000 J. children in France last summer.

Ose moved to Switzerland.

Necessity of forming groups of "cadres" to go into liberated Europe

EASTERN EUROPE A TROUBLED YEAR

102 per cent. of the programme in different regions, and timber from 86 per cent. to 97 per cent. Oil had risen from 91 per cent. to 102 per cent., and similar progress was shown in other branches.

On December 14 Moscow radio announced a decree embodying a scheme for the withdrawal of the currency and its substitution by a new rouble currency, accompanied by the abolition of rationing.

POLAND

THE past year in Poland has been marked by the advancement of Communist domination within the country and by the political and economic alignment of Poland with the strictly controlled Soviet system in Eastern Europe.

In early elections were held in which Opposition lists of candidates in areas covering 22 per cent. of the electorate were suppressed, and there was widespread intimidation. As a sequel Mr. Mikolajczyk, leader of the Peasant Party, left the Government and went into Opposition, and there were exchanges of Notes between the British and American Governments on the one hand, and the Soviet and Polish Governments on the other. In the spring an amnesty was declared for prisoners, terrorists, and Poles abroad, and some improvement in Anglo-Polish relations seemed indicated by the conclusion of a trade agreement and by friendly talks between the Polish Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrankiewicz, and Mr. Bevin when the latter passed through Warsaw on his way back from Moscow.

These hopes proved short-lived. In the summer a series of political trials, some publicly staged, some secret, started, which were designed to discredit the Peasant and Socialist Parties by connecting them with underground terrorist activities and with espionage for the Anglo-Saxon Powers. Reluctantly, under Russian pressure, Poland refused the offer of Marshall aid. In October, Warsaw was the scene of the conference of Communist leaders under Mr. Zhdanov, a member of the Supreme Soviet and of the *Politburo*, which launched the Cominform. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Mikolajczyk, whose name had been mentioned by a defendant in one of the political trials as being connected with the "underground," fled the country, and his party was taken over by its Left Wing.

Political uneasiness has not prevented the Polish people from displaying prodigious exertions in the task of national rehabilitation. Particularly has Poland bent her energies to developing the new territories placed under her administration by the Potsdam agreement, under a regime not yet confirmed by the Council of Foreign Ministers. These included valuable agricultural districts where good work is being done to offset dislocation caused by the ejection of the German population and the influx of Poles from other areas.

TH-EAST EUROPE

the war and taken little part in the armed resistance which helped to bring the new régimes to power—were arrested and sentenced to death or long imprisonment on charges of conspiracy and espionage. In Bulgaria Mr. Nikola Petkov, a leader of the Agrarian Party, was executed; in

IN PALESTINE

THE resumption of the London Conferences in January brought no agreement between Jews and Arabs, since all the ingenuity of the Government proved powerless to produce an acceptable compromise. The Arabs insisted upon independence for the whole of Palestine on the basis of majority-rule: the Jews would be content with nothing less than a separate Jewish state.

Public opinion in Britain grew increasingly restive at the expenditure of British lives and British resources in the thankless task of protecting the rival communities in Palestine from the consequences of their own intransigence; and there was general relief when the Government announced their decision to refer the whole problem to the United Nations.

In Palestine itself the difficulties of Britain did not lessen as the year drew on. The Jews redoubled their efforts to augment their numbers by violating the immigration regulations, and the British Government received little assistance from other Powers in suppressing a traffic in human beings which reflected discredit upon its organizers. Terrorist outrages continued: the Jewish Agency declared its inability to secure the cooperation of the Jewish community in bringing the perpetrators to justice. A significant accompaniment of these outrages was the support afforded to them in a violently anti-British propaganda campaign conducted by sympathizers in the United States.

The United Nations held a special session to consider Palestine and appointed yet another committee of inquiry. After concentrated and businesslike deliberations this committee produced a number of agreed conclusions—among which were the speedy termination of the mandate and the conferring of independence upon Palestine—and two separate plans. The basic principle followed in the majority plan was political partition combined with economic union; the minority plan advocated political as well as economic unity. There was little room for Arab satisfaction at either plan; but the Jews at once realized that their separate State was safe. At its next regular session the General Assembly set up a Palestine Committee, which quickly became a battleground between Jews and Arabs. The Committee finally accepted the principle of partition; and after a bitter struggle, characterized by much obfuscation, the Assembly accorded the necessary two-thirds majority.

The British representatives, with the entire support of the majority of the British people, declared this country's determination to end the mandate—at a date convenient to herself—and finally to withdraw all her troops from Palestine by August, 1948. Not were these troops to be made available to enforce any plan which was not acceptable both to Jews and Arabs. Thus the responsibility for enforcing partition, and for creating separate Jewish and Arab States, lies wholly with the United Nations. The year closed with severe disturbances not only in Palestine but also throughout the Arab States in protest against the United Nations decision.

CHINESE TRAGEDY

INDIA AND

THE year opened without any indication or hope of the relaxation of communal tension; and it seemed only too probable that Britain's intention of transferring power to Indian hands would suffer continued frustration through the impossibility of securing agreement between the Congress Party and the Muslim League as to how that power should be divided. But the Government were not content to surrender the initiative; and in February the entire outlook on India was transformed by Mr. Attlee's announcement that power would be made over by Britain to India not later than June, 1948. The Prime Minister made it clear that if an agreed constitution was not worked out by the terminal date, the Government would have to consider alternative recipients for the powers they were transferring.

At the same time, the recall of Lord Wavell was announced with an abruptness that caused a shock to all who realized the magnitude of his services to India. His place was taken by Lord Mountbatten. In the event, the change was abundantly justified: for the ability and initiative of the new Viceroy, supported by his gifts for appreciating the Indian point of view and for winning the affection as well as the respect of all who worked with him, rapidly infused the political life of India with a new atmosphere of hope. After some two months of intensive work with the leaders of all communities, he arrived regretfully at the conclusion that unity established in India under British rule could no longer be maintained. As a result of his report, the Prime Minister announced in June that the Government were prepared to transfer power forthwith on a Dominion basis to one or more successive authorities, as the people of India might decide. The procedure for arriving at this crucial decision was accepted, largely as a result of the personal influence of the Viceroy, by the leaders of all parties, and was put into operation with astonishing speed. The result was a verdict in favour of partition; this had to be applied to Bengal and to the Punjab as well as to the remainder of British India. Arrangements were quickly put in train for dividing assets—including the Indian Army—previously held in common; and on July 4 Mr. Attlee formally introduced into Parliament the Indian Independence Bill. This provided for the establishment of two independent Dominions, India and Pakistan, on August 15; and for the setting up of a boundary commission to define their final frontiers. The Viceroy, with the assistance of leaders on both sides, successfully surmounted the difficulties entailed by the immense amount of preparatory work involved in this programme; and on the appointed day the two Dominions were formally inaugurated. At the invitation of India, Lord Mountbatten became the first constitutional Governor-General. The first constitutional Governor-General was corresponding post in Pakistan was occupied by Mr. Jinnah, the principal architect of Muslim separation.

In view of the bitterness of communal feeling, the leaders on both sides took precautions to keep the peace. In Bengal, where Mr. Gandhi and the local Muslim and Hindu leaders worked well together, all was quiet. Very different was the upshot in the Punjab. The Sikh community, inflamed by the partition of

BRITAIN AND
PALESTINECALL FOR STATEMENT
ON POLICY

METHOD OF WITHDRAWAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The United Nations are about to decide on the Special Committee's recommendations for the future of Palestine. The crucial proposal in the majority report is for partition into two independent States, following a transitional period of two years from September 1. It has been widely approved by States of very different kinds. Above all it has received the powerful and unusual support of both the United States and Russia. The question which has now to be asked, and it is an urgent question, is this: What does the United Kingdom say?

So far Mr. Creech Jones has preserved an ominous silence on this vital issue. Instead of speaking on the crucial proposal he has harked back to the need of agreement between Arab and Jew, when it was the profound disagreement between them which caused the United Kingdom to ask the United Nations' advice last February. He has also stated that, in the absence of a settlement, the Government would have to plan for the early withdrawal of the British forces and administration from Palestine; and the High Commissioner has added that "the British withdrawal will be followed by economic stress, chaos, and possibly bloodshed." No one in his senses will make light of the difficulties facing the British in their government of Palestine. Soldiers and civilians alike have earned the general gratitude. But departure without a plan for a settled political future would be an indefensible policy. Who can desire another illustration of the dire cost in human life and civil war of an all too speedy removal of our troops?

It is, alas, indubitably clear that no settled political future acceptable both to Arab and Jew can now be achieved. So we must get the best settlement we can in present circumstances, and secure the best support we can in carrying it out. The announcement therefore of a positive attitude on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom towards the Special Committee's plan is of first-class importance, and of the greatest urgency. If Britain remains passive, or says "No" to the United Nations, then it cannot escape the responsibility for the consequences. If Britain says it will accept the United Nations' advice, then the whole weight of the United Nations is behind that policy, and the hope of a successful solution is increased tenfold.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE CICESTR:

The Palace, Chichester, Oct. 30.

Sir,—We are gravely concerned with the British attitude to a settlement in Palestine, as it is developing at Lake Success. Something almost miraculous has happened: the United States and the Soviet Union, who have so far agreed on nothing, both support the main principles of the majority report of the United Nations Special Committee, and so do Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, and many other nations. Apart altogether, therefore, from the Palestine question itself, one would have thought that our own country, which will suffer more terribly than any other if disharmony among the Great Powers continues, would have seized this most unexpected opportunity for at last dealing with an international problem of the first magnitude by common agreement.

But what is the Government in fact doing? We do not complain that Mr. Creech Jones, in his first speech before the *ad hoc* committee, was completely silent on the whole question of the majority report, while announcing withdrawal from Palestine: for if the Government in fact disapproves of the majority report—and we have no knowledge one way or the other—it is clearly entitled to its opinion. What we do complain of is Mr. Creech Jones's statement that Great Britain would not be prepared to take any part in giving effect to a settlement agreed upon by the United Nations, and in partnership with them, without having first examined the inherent justice of this settlement. Such an attitude imperils the whole concept of international security by collective action. After an interminable series of conferences and conversations the Government declared that the only course open to it was to submit the problem to the judgment of the United Nations. Having done so, is it in order that it should now submit the United Nations' judgment as to what justice requires to a further test of its own?

There is a further point that we should like to mention. Great Britain has declared her intention of withdrawing at an early date and in terms which might justify an accusation that she is prepared to scuttle. Such procedure would be disastrous: the process of withdrawal must be worked out and laid down with precision. If partition is agreed, then withdrawals must be so planned as not to prejudice the chance of survival of either State. But whatever decision is taken by the U.N., Great Britain must withdraw in such a way as not to expose either Arab or Jew to aggression by the other. It is not difficult to imagine a method of withdrawal which would be inconsistent with this criterion.

It would be little short of criminal if, having invoked third party judgment, we were either by action or inaction to make the terms of the judgment difficult or even hazardous of enforcement.

Yours faithfully,

WYNDHAM DEEDS, ANDREW McFADYEAN,
VICTOR GOLLANCZ,
18, Manchester Square, W.1.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1947

LONDONER'S DIARY



UNHAPPY PARTNERS IN PALESTINE

(Copyright in All Countries)

PALESTINE IN A REGIONAL ECONOMY

(From an essay by D. Horowitz in "Palestine and the Middle East")

In the Middle East the development of irrigation and expansion of irrigated areas provide a valuable indication of intensification and diversification of farming. In this connection special importance should be attached to the trend of development.

If the irrigated area in Palestine in 1922 is taken as 100, the corresponding index for 1939/40 would be 1,310. None of the other Middle East countries can show such a remarkable expansion of their irrigated areas. In Syria, taking the irrigated area in 1922 as 100, the figure for 1939/40 is 233. In Egypt (1922-100) the index for the present area under irrigation is 113. The *per capita* figure of irrigated area increased in Palestine sixfold since 1922. In Syria the rise was only 25%, and in Egypt the *per capita* figure has actually declined, due to the fact that the population figures increased more rapidly than the areas under irrigation. The *per capita* development curve in Palestine has obviously been affected by the considerable growth of population, but nevertheless the increase is extraordinarily high.

The import of agricultural machinery is an indication of agricultural development connected with the mechanisation of agriculture in extensive farming (the irrigation index applies to intensive farming). If the value of agricultural machinery imported into Palestine is taken as 100, Syrian imports during the period 1932/1934 were 23, and during the period 1935/38 were 21. The Egyptian figures equalled 10 and 21 respectively; and the Iraq figure during 1935/38 was 10. Palestine spent on the imports of agricultural machinery during the periods mentioned above about 36 mils *per capita*, which was 5 times greater than the *per capita* imports in Syria or in Egypt.

Industrial development is similarly reflected in the import of industrial machinery. If the value of industrial machinery imported into Palestine is taken as 100, the index for Syria would be 17 during the period 1932/34, and 5 during the period 1935/38. The corresponding figures for Egypt would be 16 and 4 respectively. The figure for Iraq in 1935/38 would be 16. The *per capita* expenditure on imports of industrial machinery was in Palestine 80 mils

during 1932/34 which compared with only 13.8 in Syria and 13 in Egypt. In 1935/8 Palestine spent on the import of industrial machinery much more—382 mils *per capita*, comparing with 18 mils in Syria and 15.8 mils in Egypt.

In *per capita* figures Palestine has not only the highest imports but also the highest exports of all Middle East countries. The Statistical Abstract of Palestine for 1942 gives the following comparison of foreign trade *per capita* for Palestine and other Middle East countries:

Foreign Commodity Trade per Capita, 1938.

	Imports £P.	Exports £P.	Total Foreign Trade £P.
Palestine	8.0	3.4	11.4
Egypt	2.3	1.8	4.1
Iraq	2.6	0.9	3.5
Syria	2.3	0.9	3.2

The problems are, Mr. Horowitz summarises, whether Palestine's economic development was accelerated or retarded by the process of colonisation and the impact of the Western system of economy, and whether the influence of political independence acted as a stimulus to economic and social emancipation and development in other Middle East countries.

The answers to these questions provide the key for judging the prospects and possibilities of economic development of the Middle Eastern bloc.

* * *

NATIONAL SHIPPING COMPANY FOUNDED IN TEL AVIV

The establishment of a National Shipping Company with an initial capital of £25,000 has been announced at a meeting of the Jewish Maritime League by the President, Mr. S. Tolkovsky. The Jewish Agency and the existing shipping companies "Nachshon" and "Atro" are among the partners of the new company.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Palestine Agricultural Settlement Association established an annual scholarship of £P200 in memory of Dr. Arthur Rupp, to be given to needy pupils of agricultural schools in the country.



WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE

הַרְוֹת לַיִשְׂרָאֵל
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

65 SOUTHAMPTON ROW LONDON W.C.1 · TELEPHONE : MUSEUM 6111-15

No. 743 Registered at the
G.P.O. as a newspaper

ד' ניסן תש"ד

31st March 1944

IF NOT NOW — WHEN?

The United Palestine Appeal has been launched. United we stand at an hour which does not brook delay. The fate of Palestine is being decided now—decided by our actions and efforts. The fate of Jewry depends on this decision.

All nations, free or subdued, have prepared their plans for post-war reconstruction. Are

YISHUV DEMANDS RESCUE ACTION

The news of the German occupation of Hungary, one of the last islands in Europe where hitherto Jews had been comparatively safe, has shocked the entire Yishuv to the depths of its soul.

All Hebrew papers strongly demand that the rescue action should not be postponed for a moment, and that every effort be made to save the lives of those in danger.

we ready? When the turmoil of battle has died down, shall we witness another period of anxious suspense for the Jewish people? The scorched earth of Europe will have no room for them. Plundered and destitute, they will be left stranded in all corners of the Continent. There shall be no misery to-morrow! The curse of their homelessness must be converted into the blessing of their homes.

Palestine has rescued half-a-million Jews. It will rescue legions of them—if we act now. A flourishing Jewish agriculture has provided food for civilians and soldiers alike. It will feed millions more if extended in time. An ingenious Jewish industry has furthered the war effort. It has opened new avenues for Pales-

tine's post-war trade. Jewish scientific discoveries have contributed to the progress of humanity. They will contribute to the progress of our people.

Happiness and freedom have been maintained in Eretz Israel through all the perils of the war. Happiness and freedom has to be given to all of our people who are craving for a home, who are longing for security, who want to live as free Jews in the Jewish Homeland. The time for a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine has come. The chance that history gives us is unique. We shall not be found wanting!

The United Palestine Appeal represents the nation-wide effort of the Jewish community in these islands. A minimum of one million pounds is required immediately to provide for land and housing, settlements and schools, fields and workshops, to prepare for the new immigration: the Sixth Aliyah. The land of our fathers must receive its sons. If not now, when?

LADY SIMON'S TRIBUTE TO GOLDEN BOOK

"You have a most wonderful idea of getting back the land that belongs to you, and of helping all those poor refugees who are suffering so cruelly," said Viscountess Simon, wife of the Lord Chancellor, at a recent J.N.F. function in East London.

"The ideal of Palestine for the Jews has always appealed to me. I feel that the spirit of patriotism must exist in the Jewish heart, and here am I, a Gentile, with no scrap of Jewish blood in me, saying this.

"I am very proud indeed to have had the honour of my name being inscribed in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund. I show it to everyone who comes to my home and it gives me great pleasure to know that you felt I was worthy of such an honour."

MAURICE SAMUEL TO VISIT ENGLAND

Maurice Samuel, the well-known American Jewish writer, is on his way to Great Britain to lead the United Palestine Appeal.

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

Issued by the
JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

Chronicle House,
72/78, Fleet Street,
London E.C.4.

Telegrams: Jewcorrau London,
Telephone: Central 3821-2.
Telex: Central Telex 9222.

Vol. XXV. No. 36. 4 pages. Friday, 11th February, 1944.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN CONGRESS HEARS CONFLICTING
VIEWS ON CREATION OF JEWISH STATE: CLASH BETWEEN DR. SILVER AND
MR. ROSENWALD.

Washington, Feb. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A sharp controversy developed between Rabbi Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, co-Chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, and Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald, Chairman of the American Council for Judaism, when the hearings on the Palestine resolution submitted to Congress were resumed before the House Foreign Affairs Committee here yesterday.

Dr. Silver charged Mr. Rosenwald with being not opposed to the Palestine White Paper and said that in 1917 Mr. Rosenwald had objected to the Balfour Declaration. Mr. Rosenwald strongly protested against Dr. Silver's statement and demanded that his remarks be expunged from the record. The Committee acceded to Mr. Rosenwald's request.

A long discussion on the question whether the Jews constitute a race, a religion or a nation followed. The Republican Representative, Mrs. Frances Bolton, praised Mr. Rosenwald's views and explained in detail why she considered it a danger to answer the demands of every minority group for the establishment of a State. Congressman Charles Aubrey Eaton, Republican, questioned the wisdom of establishing a Jewish State during the war. Mr. Rosenwald replied that no one expects a Jewish State to be established at present.

Mrs. M.P. Epstein, testifying on behalf of Hadassah, Women Zionist Organisation of America, said that no Jewish women group in the United States shares Mr. Rosenwald's opinion that the establishment of a Jewish State is contrary to the interests of the Jews, although individual women may take that point of view.

Palestine Could Absorb Five Million Immigrants. — Says Agricultural Expert.

The progress achieved in Palestine through the application of modern agricultural policies was praised by Mr. Walter Lowdermilk, an expert of the United States Agricultural Department who has made frequent trips to Palestine and has thoroughly studied the economic conditions of that country. In his testimony he stated that with industrialisation Palestine could absorb five million people.

Rabbi Louis Wolsey, testifying on behalf of the American Council for Judaism, stated that as Americans they must fight for Jewish equality everywhere, whereas the idea of establishing a Jewish commonwealth was based on the assumption that such equality can never be obtained. Answering questions, Rabbi Wolsey denied that he opposes the Balfour Declaration, but added that if the Jews were looked upon as a nation with its headquarters in Palestine they would be considered as aliens in all other countries.

The Chairman, Mr. Sol Bloom, said that out of the thousands of telegrams the Committee has received on the question of the Palestine resolution only two oppose the demands raised in the resolution.

Rabbi James G. Heller, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and Rabbi Wolf Gold, leader of the Mizrahi in America, also testified.

11/2/1944,

CAMPAIGN FOR BRIGADIER KISCH MEMORIAL INAUGURATED BY LORD SAMUEL;
TRIBUTE TO "A PROUD JEW A PERVENT ENGLISHMAN AND A GALLANT SOLDIER."

London, Feb. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The campaign for a Brigadier Kisch memorial settlement for Jewish ex-Servicemen in Palestine was launched at a luncheon in the Savoy Hotel here to-day. Viscount Samuel presided, and among the guests were Mrs. Ruth Kisch, widow of Brigadier Kisch, the Marchioness of Reading, Mrs. Rebecca Sieff, Lord Winster, General Sir Arthur Wauchope, Brigadier General Sir Wyndham Deedes, Sir Cecil H. Kisch, Mr. Hammersley, M.P., Capt. Strickland, M.P., Major Sir Brunel Cohen, Sir Philip Hartog, Sir Leonard Franklin, Mr. Simon Marks, Professor Samson Wright and many other outstanding Jewish and non-Jewish personalities.

Lord Samuel read a message from the Prime Minister expressing gratification at the suggestion to establish a Kisch memorial and wishing the campaign success.

"During my visits to the Middle East", Mr. Churchill writes, "I saw something personally of the great work which the Corps of Royal Engineers had accomplished under the command of this gallant officer. I have been told also of the many other interests with which his life was filled and which testified to his enthusiasm for matters far removed from military life. His fine record of service in the last war, and his outstanding leadership and splendid achievements in the North African campaign, make it undoubtedly right that his name and his work should be remembered in this way."

General Montgomery sent a message praising the late Brigadier Kisch as "a very fine soldier and a great friend of mine," and declaring that the proposal to perpetuate his memory by founding a Palestine colony for ex-Servicemen is "a most excellent one."

A message from Mr. David Lloyd George describes Brigadier Kisch as "a very remarkable man," and stresses the "incomparable service" he rendered when he was in the War Office.

In Honouring Brigadier Kisch We Are Honouring All Palestine
Jewish Volunteers.

Lord Samuel in outlining Brigadier Kisch's remarkable career spoke of the great devotion he had shown to the high causes he served, in the first place to the British Empire and its Army, and then to the Jewish people and Palestine. This memorial, Lord Samuel said, was devoted not only to Kisch as a man, but as a Jewish soldier who had shown great distinction in this war, comparable to that won by another great Jewish soldier, General Monash, during the last war. In both wars the Jewish people had lived up to the traditions of the Maccabees and had shown great qualities as a fighting race. Six Victoria Crosses and many other high distinctions have been won by Jews in the last war, and in this war some 30,000 men and women in Palestine have enlisted as volunteers. Brigadier Kisch was the most distinguished of them. "In honouring him we are honouring them all," Lord Samuel said.

The establishment of the memorial settlement will also help to promote the constructive work done by the Jews in Palestine, Lord Samuel continued. Quoting the statement of the Peel Commission that "no one can see the Jewish National Home without wishing it well," Lord Samuel emphasised that the Jewish upbuilding work is a very remarkable achievement not only in the colonisation of the Middle East, but also in the intellectual and cultural sphere. Jewish ex-Servicemen will be eager to settle in the proposed colony. "We hope," he said, "that a village, perhaps more than one, will grow up in the name of Brigadier Kisch, where these men will live in conditions of freedom and congenial surroundings."

Lord Samuel announced that the sum of about £15,000 has already been subscribed to the memorial fund, including two donations of £5,000 each from Mr. Simon Marks and the Marks family, £2,000 from Sir Louis Sterling and £1,000 each from Mr. Mark Ostrer and Sir Montague Burton.

31/1/1944.

"While Zionist demands are necessarily of the maximum character to-day," Dr. Goldmann concluded, "we must face realities and adopt reasonable and moderate methods. We should bear in mind that Britain is still the decisive Power regarding the affairs of Palestine and will remain so. We shall have to work together with her. We have now amidst all the tragedy a unique opportunity and must rise to the occasion."

Mr. Janus Cohen presented the report on Organisation, and Sir Leon Simon on Education. Sir Leon stressed the advance made in the sphere of Hebrew education in this country. He mentioned the publication of "Medsudah" as a great achievement.

After a discussion both reports were adopted and appropriate resolutions were passed.

Mr. A.L. Easterman presided over the session on Sunday morning. Mr. Paul Goodman opened the debate on the "Zionist Review," and Dr. S. Levenberg answered. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Council to take immediate steps with a view to transforming the "Zionist Review" immediately after the war into a weekly newspaper on a national scale.

United Palestine Appeal For Million Pounds To Be Launched.

A resolution welcoming the decision to launch the United Palestine Appeal for £1,000,000 as "a landmark in British Zionism," and calling upon Anglo-Jewry to make the new joint effort a "great success and demonstration of solidarity with Eretz Israel," was moved by Mr. Simon Marks and seconded by Mr. Aaron Wright. The resolution was adopted amidst great enthusiasm.

Mr. Marks, who moved the resolution, pointed out that both the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth had made great progress. He paid tribute to Messrs. Bakstansky and Schen for their work, as well as to the leaders of the campaigns, Mrs. Archibald Silverman and Mrs. Irma Lindheim. As the two appeals and the appeal of the Women Zionists last year realised a total of £750,000, it was not too much to expect that the target of £1,000,000, which they have set for the next appeal, will be reached, Mr. Marks said. Funds, he pointed out, help the Yishuv to enlarge the absorptive capacity of the country for new Olim. What this means is obvious. The White Paper put an end to the principle of absorptive capacity, but we are desperately fighting it. The Yishuv itself had contributed £2,000,000 for war needs, while the Palestine Government contributed only £95,000. Mr. Marks emphasised that the great war effort of the Yishuv and the Jews in general is too often being forgotten. But for Palestine potash, agriculture in this country, for instance, would suffer greatly — and Mr. Hudson knows it. Others should bear this in mind, as well as other deeds of ours.

Mr. Aaron Wright, in seconding the resolution, emphasised that a large field of urgent activities will have to be covered by the United Appeal.

Mr. Simon Marks is President of the United Appeal, Mrs. Sieff and Mrs. Weizmann are Vice-Presidents, Mr. Aaron Wright, Chairman, and Mr. Leopold Schen and Mr. L. Bakstansky, Joint Directors.

White Paper Will Not Survive War — Says Dr. Weizmann.

An important statement was made by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Zionist Organisation and the Jewish Agency, following a report by Professor Selig Brodetzky on the political situation during the political session this afternoon. Mr. Paul Goodman was in the chair.

Dr. Weizmann expressed his joy at the increase in the strength of the Zionist Movement in this country, but said that this was not yet adequate to the tasks lying ahead.

Speaking on the political prospects of Zionism, Dr. Weizmann said:—"My position to-day is reminiscent of my position on the eve of the Balfour Declaration. For obvious reasons I am not able to indulge in rumours and speculations, but I think I may say that something is growing. It may happen sooner, it may happen a bit later; it is still in the melting pot. I can, however, say that I believe the White Paper will not survive this war."

P.T.O.

Arabs Not Appeased.

"The policy of the White Paper has proved to be futile, harmful and disastrous," Dr. Weizmann continued. "It was disastrous to us and did not achieve the purpose of appeasing the Arabs. They have not been appeased. The Mufti is still the satellite of Hitler, and his friends are still carrying on their old policy. The White Paper hampers the war effort, it has reduced immigration into Palestine and has deprived refugees of a sanctuary which they may have reached. We only need to repeat the eloquent words of the Prime Minister when he condemned the White Paper during the debate in the House of Commons. It has created bitterness between the Yishuv and the British in Palestine. The headlines may be termed as Struma, Patris, Mauritius, Hulda, Ramat Hakovesh. We all deplore it and desire an improvement in this situation.

"On the credit side I should mention the help of British organs in collecting now some refugees and shipping them to Palestine, and also the immigration of Jews into Palestine from Yemen and of Polish Jews from Russia. Let this be a good omen.

Two Million Jews Will Be In Need Of A Home.

"We must remember," Dr. Weizmann went on, "that Europe has been poisoned with a new kind of anti-Semitism, different from the good old anti-Semitism which we knew. To-day anything less than extermination of Jews is not even considered as anti-Semitism. It will take more than a generation to eradicate this kind of anti-Semitism.

"All those ideas which come from Palestine and Cairo, that after the war Jews will return from Palestine to Germany or Poland are but wishful thinking on the part of those who conceive them. On the contrary, two million Jews at least will have to find a home, and Palestine will have to be opened for them. Given adequate conditions, the country could absorb about 100,000 a year, but this will mean a much more rapid development of the country and in its turn certain political requirements, and these requirements are our demands.

Palestine Cannot Be Cut In Two.

"Water in Palestine is in the North and vast empty territories are in the South," Dr. Weizmann said, "so you cannot cut Palestine in two. This is the answer to some friends who offer us the Negev only. Pharaoh once offered us to make bricks without straw.

"To make the country suitable for large-scale immigration it is necessary that certain sovereign rights be granted to us. We want a State not for the sake of a State, but because only this will make it possible for us to develop the country. Our conception of a State is different from the States which are being rumoured for the Middle East. We want the best possible conditions for the largest number of people, and it is this that gives a State the right to exist. All will have equal rights in our State. The notions which Arab nationalists have of a State are negative and exclusive. They do not consider minorities, as the position of the Jews in Baghdad shows. Only in Palestine has the standard of life of Arabs risen.

"How long will it take to achieve our aim?" Dr. Weizmann asked. "I don't know. There may be a transition period. But the efforts of the Jews in the Anglo-Saxon countries must now reach their peak, and we hope also for a change in the attitude of Russian Jewry.

"In a few months' time I may be able to talk to you more concretely on the new road which will open before us. One thing is certain: things cannot be left where they are. The curse of homelessness must come to an end. There are so many against so few, and a home is the only solution. We ourselves by our efforts can — given the political conditions — make the absorptive capacity of the country very great. We owe it to our martyrs to strain every nerve and to do all that is in human power to achieve it," Dr. Weizmann concluded.

DOMINION STATUS FOR JEWISH PART OF PALESTINE?

London, Jan. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

3.I.44

The plan for a partition of Palestine, which, according to Cairo reports, has been submitted to Arab leaders, is for the first time mentioned in a British national paper to-day.

The "Reynolds News" diplomatic correspondent, confirming that the Jewish territory envisaged by the plan is to include a large part of Palestine, the Negev and part of Transjordan, declares that it is being considered to grant Dominion status to the Jewish territory, while the remaining areas together with Syria, the Lebanon and Transjordan would form a federation.

"A ticklish problem whose solution will not be easy," the correspondent writes, "is whether Haifa, the important oil-pipe terminus and naval-military harbour, will come into the proposed new Palestinian frontier. Jewish circles fear that under the plan they will lose Haifa, upon which they have spent a considerable amount of capital. The question of Jerusalem — a holy city for all three religions in the Levant — will also prove difficult."

Speculating on the future of the Dead Sea area, the correspondent stresses the importance of "international vested interests" and points out that a concession for the exploitation of oil discovered in that area by surveyors of the Standard Oil Company was given in 1939 to the Iraq Petroleum Company, but so far no boring was undertaken. "It is significant," he writes, that Iraq is a leading protagonist of the Pan-Arab Union plan. Whether the potential riches of the Dead Sea Area come under the Syrian-Transjordan-Lebanese Arab federation, or under the proposed new Jewish Dominion, is, therefore, going to prove perhaps the most difficult and the most interesting of all the complicated problems connected with the Palestine question."

3.I.44. In an editorial comment on the letter, the "Manchester Guardian" points out that while some Jews may find refuge in a Christian or some other country, only Palestine can satisfy the aspiration to return to their own land. It would not be too much to ask from the Arabs, who gained their freedom only through the victory of the Allies, to forgo Palestine for a Jewish State. The Holy Places could be entrusted to non-Jewish keeping and the way could be made easy for such Arabs as preferred to transfer to any of the neighbouring Arab States.

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNLESS BY PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENT)

THE ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY OF PALESTINE

"What are the objective possibilities of satisfying our needs in immigration and settlement", is the question raised in a recent article in the *Hashomer Hatzair* weekly magazine in Palestine.

The total area of irrigated land in Palestine to-day is 200,000 dunams, of which two-thirds are orange groves. A cautious estimate of the area capable of being irrigated is 2,000,000 to 2,250,000 dunams. A dunam under irrigation is equivalent to at least five dunams unirrigated. It appears, therefore, that the agricultural development of Palestine is first and foremost a matter of the development of irrigation. What we need is not restrictive legislation whose object is to maintain the present position of water rights but a determined effort to reveal the full extent of the water resources of the country, to develop them and to exploit them to the best possible advantage. Mr. S. Blass, one of the foremost water engineers in the country, has recently published an estimate that 3 milliard cubic metres of surface water are allowed to run to waste in Palestine every year. Reckoning that 10,000 cubic metres of water a year can provide a livelihood in agriculture to one family, Mr. Blass reaches the conclusion that the present wastage of surface water alone is sufficient for providing a livelihood to an additional 300,000 families in agriculture. There is also a possibility of utilising surplus water in the North of the Huleh, the Sea of Galilee and the Jordan Valley, by conveying it to those parts of the country where there are no local water supplies.

Another aspect of agricultural development is the hill country which constitutes 70% of the area of western Palestine apart from the Negev. Jews have so far made but few attempts at settlement in the hill country which is almost entirely in Arab possession. The Arab population of the hill country is relatively more concentrated than in other regions but it must be pointed out that there are still numerous possibilities of development in the hills which are not yet being exploited. The possibility of irrigation has not yet been tackled and there is also the possibility of improving production by the introduction of new growths, particularly vegetables and fruit trees.

Land which is not suitable for irrigation or

for dry farming, is suitable for fruit cultivation, and land which is not suitable for that is suitable for afforestation.

So far we have spoken only about agriculture, but it is a well-known principle that the settlement of one family in agriculture creates possibilities for the settlement of 2 to 3 families in industry, artisanship, trade, transport, the free professions and various services. There are some economic experts who, using Holland as their example, assert that an agricultural population of 18% to 20% of the total population is sufficient basis for a healthy economic structure. So far as industrial possibilities are concerned, Mr. E. Kaplan, the treasurer of the Jewish Agency, in a recent speech pointed out that before the war the countries of the Middle East imported £50,000,000 worth of industrial commodities, mostly from the Axis countries. Palestine industry, he said, was able to provide the needs of a substantial proportion of this market. Recent developments in Palestine industry have shown that it is really capable of assuming this position. It should be remembered moreover that our industry has only recently entered the broad highway of smooth development, and that it was not so very long ago that it was limited to the production of commodities like oil, soap and wine. To-day Palestine is one of the most important supply bases in the Middle East.

The geographical position of Palestine as the bridge between Europe, Asia and Africa is a factor which opens the way to vast opportunities for development in the sphere of commerce and in another sphere which in the past has played a significant role in countries like Switzerland, Austria, Italy and the Lebanon—the tourist traffic.

VILLAGES INCREASE GROUND RENT PAYMENTS TO THE J.N.F.

Settlements in Western Emek Jezreel have decided to increase their payments of ground rent to the Jewish National Fund, which had already been increased by 25% in 1942. It was decided to add another 12½% of the amounts due to the Fund, thus enabling the latter to devote more money to the purchase of land and completing the golden circle of "Money into Land, Land into Money, and Money into Land Again".



WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE

הַרְנָה לַיִשְׂרָאֵל
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

65 SOUTHAMPTON ROW LONDON W.C.1

TELEPHONE : MUSEUM 6111-15

No. 725

ב'ה חשוון תש"ד

26th November, 1943

FAREWELL TO IRMA L. LINDHEIM

A distinguished gathering met at Gunter's Restaurant, London, to bid farewell to Mrs. Irma L. Lindheim who is shortly leaving for Palestine after having completed her successful mission for the Jewish National Fund in Great Britain.

Mr. Aaron Wright, President of the Jewish National Fund, presiding over the meeting, said that Mrs. Lindheim showed considerable courage in leading the J.N.F. Campaign immediately after the most successful Campaign of the Keren Hayesod. She had achieved a very

Campaign was due to the stimulus which Mrs. Lindheim gave to our key men in every town which she visited.

Apart from fund raising, Mrs. Lindheim made many valuable contacts with Jewish and non-Jewish personalities which had been of the utmost importance. Mr. Wright concluded by wishing her the best of luck for her journey and her coming tasks in Palestine.

Mrs. I. M. Sieff, in adding words of appreciation and gratitude, spoke on behalf of women Zionists in this country. She recalled the reception at her home where the Campaign had really been launched, and which coincided with the surrender of Italy.

The way in which Mrs. Lindheim rose to the occasion, deeply impressed the people with whom she had come into contact. Mrs. Sieff underlined the deep knowledge and the very personal experience which Mrs. Lindheim commanded, of the building up of Palestine, a knowledge linked up with a broad conception of world affairs. Women, especially, had appreciated her advice and guidance. In rallying the Zionist women in this country, she had performed a very valuable function in

(Cont. page 5)

SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES AT J.N.F. RECEPTION (Page 7)

remarkable result. When the Campaign opened in August, we were far away from our past year's target of £200,000. Apart from very substantial promises under covenant, the Campaign realised £77,000 in cash, topping the £200,000 mark; if the promises under covenant were to be added, the income of the J.N.F. for 5704 would reach more than £580,000. This, Mr. Wright continued, was a stupendous achievement, quite impossible but for Mrs. Irma L. Lindheim who had done a wonderful job. The income of the J.N.F. in the past year was greater than that of any other Jewish organisation in this country.

The effects of Mrs. Lindheim's visit on the community would be strongly felt for a long time, Mr. Wright continued. She had brought home to Anglo-Jewry the message that the Jews were not objects of pity—that Palestine had more to give to our people than our people had to give to Palestine.

She put new spirit and vigour into our responsible workers and the great success of the

PATRONS OF KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK FOREST

Viscountess Simon has joined the patrons of the King Christian of Denmark Forest, who now include H.E. Count Reventlow; the Marchioness of Reading; Lady Fitzgerald; Lady Low; Earl of Lytton; Lord Melchett; Lord Snell; The Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz, C.H.; Prof. S. Brodetsky; Mr. Simon Marks; and Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

Palestine War Effort

Defence and security services: 7000 men

Forces: 23000 "

Transport: 8000 "

Industry: 15000 "

Public Works: 17000 "



Palestine

CHRISTIAN SPEAKING FOR JEW

- 8.12.43 protest against Anti-Jewish measures in Italy made by the Pope.
- 2 8.12.43 Sir Wyndham Peedee, former Chief Sec. of Pal. Administr. urges restoration of principle of econ. absorpt. Capax. He wants a constitution. form of government to be set up with an elected local body, in which in course of time Jews might have majority. Lord Mayor (of Liverpool) expressed sympathy with Zionists in asking Jew, people to be treated as other small peoples and minorities.
- 2 3.12.43 Rev. Parkes says: Arab Government of Pal. not possible wishes establishment of Jew. Commonwealth. considers transfer of population.
- 2 2.12.43 Jews in occupied countries helped by members of War Resisters International.
- 1.12.43 Statement of Foreign Office: Moscow Declaration embraced crimes against Jewish as well as non-Jewish nationals. Attitude of United Nations: see Declaration Dec. 17th.
- 30.11.43 Prof. Namier wants Jew. State to be set up as dominion. Clause of J.N.F. forbidding non Jew, labour on its land could be dispensed. Is sure of fair treatment of Arabs by Jews. Considers transfer of Arabs.
- 30.11.43 Editor of Manchester Guardian: only Pal. can satisfy Jew. Nat. aspirations. Holy Places to be entrusted to non Jew, keeping. Voluntary transfer of Arabs under easy conditions.

Population of Palestine

I. 654,000, comprising 517,000 Jews
997,000 Moslems
127,000 Christians
13,000 others

(end 1918
590,000 with 57,000 Jews)

More than 60 % of agricultural population on J.N.F. land

**DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL
POPULATION**

Of all families who support themselves by agricultural pursuits, 72% live in co-operative smallholders' settlements, collective settlements, and in small villages, while 28% live in the large plantation villages like Rishon-le-Zion, Hadera, Rehovoth and the like. The overwhelming majority of collective and smallholders' settlements is on J.N.F. land, and some of the smaller villages where economy is not organised on co-operative lines are also built on national land (particularly the new villages established by middle-class immigrants from Central Europe). 17 large villages, where not less than 49% of the Jewish rural (as distinct from agricultural) population is concentrated, are now undergoing a process of urbanisation.

It must be stressed that the actual number of Jewish farmers in the country has suffered a decline during the war, owing to the crisis in citrusculture. Against that, the number of farmers on J.N.F. land has increased, following the establishment of new agricultural settlements and the trend of many youth towards the villages.

J. N. F. farms
16. XII. 43

in = J.N.F.

1933/39 - over 204,000 immigrants,
of these 171,000 from

Azis or Azis - Dominated countries

Sept 29/43 - 35,000 (from Azis) (8)

Report 14/6/44 Palestine Com. B.O.S. 100
per 14/6/44 143:

Jewish - 530,000 = 32.5% of population.

Rural - 113,000 = 21.4% of Jews

Wage earners - 226,700, of these

in industry - 24%

- agricult. - 15%

high & med. - 9.5%

in force and

police - 9%

trade - 10%

others - 10%

Domestic - 7.4%

Liberal prof. - 7.3%

transport - 2.2%

14/6/44 - Assefat Hamechazim (= National Assembly of Pal. Jewry)

(8) JNF 14/7/44. from 1/1 - 30/7/44 - 8507 immig. (6000 labour certif.)

JEWISH STATE

9112.43 In a letter by Leonard ~~Stowe~~^{Stein} and ~~Isaac~~ William Frankl
in "Manchester Guardian" the view, recently expressed by
Mr. Stokes that a Jewish State in Pal. is incompatible
with the term Jew. Nat. Home is refuted.

Illustrated Sunday Herald 9/2/1920: Winston Churchill: "If, as may well happen, there
should be created in our own life-time by the hands of the Jewish a Jewish state under the
protection of the British Crown which might comprise 3 or 4 millions of Jews, an event
like have occurred in the history of the world which would from every point of view
be beneficial, and would be especially in harmony with the truest interests of the
Brit. Empire."

2. R. 9/5/44: D.H. Hart, Chief, "Anyone who thinks that patriotism ^② exacts from him the
propagandist sacrifice of his religious traditions and historic memory - that man is alien in spirit
to the Anglo-Saxon genius, and is unworthy of his British citizenship."

② "British patriotism is not the medieval demand that the citizens of any one country all
think alike, that they be of same blood, or that they even speak the same language."

Poultry Farming

JAF 9/5/44 - in Jewish hands 82%, mainly in women's settlements

QR

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

Issued by the
JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

Chronicle House,
72/78, Fleet Street,
London E.C.4.

Telegrams: Jewcorrau London.
Telephone: Central 3821-2.
Telex: Central Telex 9222.

Vol. XXV. No. 29. 4 pages. Thursday, 3rd February, 1944.

JEWISH COMMONWEALTH RESOLUTION INTRODUCED IN AMERICAN SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A resolution asking that the United States should use its good offices for securing for the Jews the right of free immigration and colonisation in Palestine to enable them ultimately to establish a Jewish commonwealth was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Robert F. Wagner (Democrat) and Robert A. Taft (Republican). The text of the resolution is identical with that of the resolution submitted last week to the House of Representatives. The resolution is supported by Senator Alben W. Barkley, majority leader, and Senator Wallace White, leader of the minority.

Addressing the Senate yesterday, Senator Barkley stressed the natural link binding the Jews with Palestine.

The resolution was referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

PALESTINE RESCUE COMMITTEE CALLS FOR RECONSTITUTION OF AMERICAN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN JEWISH AFFAIRS.

Jerusalem, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An appeal to the leading Jewish organisations in America to reconstitute the Emergency Committee for European Affairs was made here at a meeting of the Central Rescue Committee of Palestine Jewry.

The Committee which includes representatives of the Jewish Agency, the Executive of the Vaad Leumi, Mizrachi and Poale Mizrachi unanimously decided to approach the various organisations formerly represented on the Emergency Committee asking them to restore unity of action by re-establishing the Committee which was dissolved last November. The reconstitution of the Emergency Committee, it is pointed out in the appeal, would enable full and efficient co-operation with the War Refugee Board set up by President Roosevelt.

The decision to dissolve the Emergency Committee was taken by a narrow vote following the establishment of a committee of the American Jewish Conference dealing with aid to the Jews in Europe. Those voting for the dissolution were the representatives of the American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith, the Synagogue Council of America, the American Zionist Emergency Council and the Hadassah. The representatives of the American Jewish Committee, the Jewish Labour Committee, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis and the Agudath Israel were opposed to the dissolution.

HIGH COMMISSIONER WISHES CHIEF RABBI SUCCESS ON RESCUE MISSION.

Jerusalem, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

On the eve of his departure for Turkey Chief Rabbi Dr. Isaac Herzog paid a visit to the High Commissioner, Sir Harold MacMichael.

Sir Harold wished the Chief Rabbi full success in his mission which is connected with the efforts to save Jews from Europe.

3/2/1944.

REFUGEE SHIP FROM PORTUGAL ARRIVES IN HAIFA.

Jerusalem, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The largest transport of Jewish immigrants from Europe to reach Palestine since the outbreak of the war arrived in Haifa yesterday shortly before noon aboard the Portuguese liner Nyassa. The disembarking of the 750 refugees began soon after the boat had entered the port.

Representatives of the Jewish Agency and various local Jewish organisations were on the spot to greet the new arrivals, and to assist them in completing the necessary formalities. The immigrants were then taken to temporary quarters.

SOLUTION OF PALESTINE PROBLEM IMPOSSIBLE WITHIN FRAMEWORK OF WHITE PAPER — SAYS DR. MAGNES.

Jerusalem, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

No plan for a solution of the question of an Arab federation and the role of Palestine within it can succeed within the "niggardly framework" of the Palestine White Paper, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, President of the Hebrew University and the leading Jewish advocate of a bi-national Palestine within a Middle East Federation, warned to-day.

Dr. Magnes made public a letter he has sent to the London periodical "The Economist" in which he praises the paper for continually advocating the creation of a federation comprising Palestine, Transjordan, the Lebanon and Syria, with an "especially guaranteed place for Palestine within the Union."

Commenting on reports concerning proposals for a Middle East Federation made by the Iraqi Premier, Nuri es Said, which are similar to those put forward by the association Ihud, Dr. Magnes declared:— The Prime Minister of Iraq is one of those Arab statesmen who are grappling seriously with the problem of a federation and Palestine's place within it. We do not know how far he has gone. He certainly knows that no satisfactory solution can be found within the niggardly framework of the White Paper of May, 1939. That policy decrees the stoppage of Jewish immigration, and no one with any sense of realities can think such an attitude practical or just."

Dr. Magnes repeated his plea for the admission of a further 500,000 Jews to Palestine to achieve parity as between Arabs and Jews with equality of political rights and duties in a bi-national State. He declared that the inclusion of Palestine in a federation of five million Arabs would invalidate Arab fears of being swamped and might lead to other countries of the federation admitting Jewish immigrants.

LAND TRANSFERS IN PALESTINE: COLONIAL SECRETARY ASKS FOR REPORT.

London, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Astor in a question to the Colonial Secretary asked whether the Palestine Government had investigated the petition of Ramadan Mohammed el Alami regarding the alleged transfer of land at Hamama near Gaza in violation of the Land Regulation, and what decision had been reached.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Dominions, Mr. Emrys-Evans, who said he had been asked to reply, said the Colonial Secretary had not received any information concerning this petition from the High Commissioner, but he was asking for a report.

SERIOUS CRISIS IN PALESTINE CITRUS INDUSTRY.

Tel Aviv, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The present catastrophic situation in the citrus industry in Palestine was described at a press conference here by spokesmen of the orange-growers. The speakers declared that the industry faces immediate ruin unless the Palestine Government agrees to buy 100,000 tons of fruit at a price of £6 per ton.

Zionist Leadership United.

Professor Selig Brodetsky stressed the great importance of the Middle East at the present moment. He reminded the Conference of Mr. Churchill's statement that when there was a question whether troops should be sent to the Middle or to the Far East, he decided in favour of the Middle East.

Zionism, Professor Brodetsky pointed out, was in this sense a partner of Great Britain. There was a community of interests because no one desired more to see the Middle East pros-

J.T.A. BULLETIN.

- 6 -

31/1/1944.

RUSSIA AGREES TO JOIN INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE.

Washington, Jan. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Russia has agreed to join the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, the J.T.A. here learns from diplomatic sources.

This decision, it was added, will be announced shortly in London by the Inter-Governmental Committee.

REFUGEES FROM PORTUGAL EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN PALESTINE TO-MORROW.

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

Issued by the
JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

Chronicle House,
72/78, Fleet Street,
London E.C.4.

Telegrams: Jewoorrau London.
Telephone: Central 3821-2.
Telex: Central Telex 9222.

Vol. XXV. No. 26.

6 pages.

Monday, 31st January, 1944.

WAR REFUGEE BOARD INSTRUCTS AMERICAN DIPLOMATS ON RESCUE WORK.

Washington, Jan. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The War Refugee Board which was established by President Roosevelt a week ago has held its first meeting.

After the meeting, which was attended by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Junr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Henry Stimson, War Secretary, a communiqué was issued announcing that instructions have been given by the Board to American diplomats all over the world, firstly, to do their utmost for the immediate rescue of people in danger of life under Nazi domination, and, secondly, to report immediately to what extent the respective countries in which the diplomats are stationed are co-operating, or refusing to co-operate in permitting the entry of refugees, and to recommend a line of action for removing any obstacles in the way of rescuing refugees.

The announcement stresses the fact that foreign Governments have already been approached by the Board asking them to co-operate by admitting refugees into their territories.

HIAS CONTRIBUTES 100,000 DOLLARS TO FUNDS OF WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

New York, Jan. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (Hias) has presented the sum of 100,000 dollars to the War Refugee Board as a contribution to the funds for its work.

YISHUV WELCOMES APPOINTMENT OF WAR REFUGEE BOARD: MR. BEN-ZVI ON POSSIBILITIES OF RESCUE.

Jerusalem, Jan. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

World Jewry and the Yishuv warmly appreciate President Roosevelt's initiative in appointing a special committee, one of the chief tasks of which will be to prevent the further extermination of Jews, Mr. Isaac Ben-Zvi, President of the Vaad Leumi (National Council of Palestine Jewry), declared addressing a press conference here.

Mr. Ben-Zvi pointed out that the setting up of the War Refugee Board will prove a most practical and important step if the Board, instead of starting new investigations, will begin immediately with the actual work of rescue. There are three possibilities of alleviating the plight of the Jews in Europe, Mr. Ben-Zvi said. First, by sending them food, as it was done in the case of Greece; second, by approaching neutral Powers with a view that no obstacles should be placed in the way of Jews escaping from Axis territory and that transit through neutral countries be granted to them; and, third, that neutral countries be persuaded to give asylum to refugees. In addition, special action should be undertaken to ensure that full use be made of the possibilities existing in Palestine for the absorption of refugees. These proposals, Mr. Ben-Zvi stated, were contained in the telegraphic appeal sent by the Executive of the Vaad Leumi to the Governments of Great Britain, the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ben-Zvi concluded by appealing to the Yishuv to make the utmost sacrifices for the rescue work.

P.T.O.

31/1/1944.

43RD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF ZIONIST FEDERATION OPENED IN LONDON:
LARGEST CONFERENCE IN HISTORY OF BRITISH ZIONISM.

London, Jan. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The forty-third annual conference of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was opened here last night in the presence of 742 delegates, 412 of whom have voting right. The Chairman of the Federation, Mr. Barnett Janner, in his opening speech greeted three guests on the platform: Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Dr. A. Tartakower and Engineer Asaelm Reiss. He congratulated Sir Leon Simon on having been knighted. On the platform were also Capt. Judah Nadich, Capt. Gershon Levy and Captain Super, chaplains to the American, Canadian and British Forces respectively.

Mr. Janner emphasised that the number of delegates taking part in this conference represents a record in the history of the Anglo-Jewish community and that never before have so many members been represented at a Zionist conference in Great Britain.

After reviewing the great part played by Palestine Jewry in the war effort and in the work of rescuing Jews from Europe, Mr. Janner spoke of Jewish post-war demands. "Are we not entitled," he asked, "to share with the rest of humanity the hope of permanent and just security — a security from want, from fear, from anxiety? Is not the harassed Jewish people entitled, in common justice, to take its place in a great family of civilised men and women enjoying God's good gifts to man without fear or favour?"

Mr. Janner stressed the necessity of enlightening British public opinion on Zionist aims and to stimulate into activity the latent energies of the Jewish people and of the friends of Zionism. "White Papers and similar obstacles in our way will crumble," he said.

The Rev. A. Baum read messages received from Lord Cecil, Lord Strabolgi, Mr. A. Major Vyvyan Adams, M.P., Mr. R.D. Denman, M.P., Col. Walter Elliot, M.P., Mr. S.S. Hammersley, M.P., Mr. Leslie Hore-Bellina, M.P., Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., Sir George Jones, M.P., Major H.A. Procter, M.P., Mr. Tom Williams, M.P., the Polish Ambassador, Count Edward Raczyński, Brig.-Gen. Sir Wyndham Deedes, Mr. Moshe Shertok, Mr. Isaac Ben-Zvi, on behalf of the Vaad Leumi, Dr. Stephen B. Wise and many other Zionist leaders and organisations throughout the world.

Professor Harold Laski, writing as an "Agnostic Socialist of Jewish birth," says: "I record the success of the Palestinian experiment as the vital condition upon which the survival of the Jews now depends. I add that this is a lesson I have had to learn painfully in the war years, and that I regard its acceptance as a test of good will to the Jewish people."

Herzlian Zionism Will Become Reality After War.

Dr. Goldmann addressed the Conference on the present position of the Jews in the world. British Zionists, he said, should remember that they are being backed in their efforts by millions of American Jews. "I bring you the greetings of American Zionists. We should to-day remember that we have lost in Europe not only large numbers of Jews, but also the great Jewish centres, Warsaw and Vilno and Kovno and Wolozhin cannot be rebuilt as Jewish centres in the same places, nor can they be rebuilt anywhere else in their old glory. The whole foundation of Jewish existence has been shaken in this war."

"According to the new situation," Dr. Goldmann continued, "the whole character of the Zionist answer to the Jewish problem must undergo a change. There must be a radical solution to the Jewish problem: this time, and a speedy one. Herzlian Zionism will become a reality for the first time after the war. Only we ourselves can do it, although we have a just claim for political, economic and financial aid in the same way as other small peoples have, and even more because we suffered more. Zionism must take care of the Diaspora. There is no separation between the two aspects of Jewish life. I am not sure whether British Jewry can say to-day that there was nothing left for them to do in the way of trying to help in the rescue of European Jews. We must also get Russian Jewry to help in our efforts."

Chronicle House,
72/78, Fleet Street,
London E.C.4.

Telegrams: Jewcorrau London,
Telephone: Central 3821-2.
Telex: Central Telex 9222.

Vol. XXV. No. 21. 4 pages. Tuesday, 25th January, 1944:

ESTABLISHMENT OF WAR REFUGEE BOARD WELCOMED BY AMERICAN JEWISH LEADERS: BOARD TO APPOINT REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

New York, Jan. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

President Roosevelt's decision to appoint a War Refugee Board for urgent action to rescue Jews and other oppressed minorities from Nazi-held Europe, was welcomed here to-day by Jewish leaders of every shade of opinion as a great step forward towards effective and speedy help to the victims.

The Jewish leaders are attaching particular importance to the fact that for the first time a Government body has been entrusted not merely with rendering assistance to those who have already escaped from Nazi territory, but actually with taking measures to "forestall the Nazi plan to exterminate all Jews." The wide scope of the Board's projected activities, including rescue, transportation, maintenance and relief for Nazi victims, was noted with general satisfaction. The announcement that havens of temporary refuge are to be established for the victims has raised great hopes.

In the meantime, the details of the machinery to be set up for carrying out the rescue work are being studied in Jewish and non-Jewish circles concerned with overseas relief activities. While co-operating with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and with the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, the War Refugee Board has also been authorised to accept services and contributions from private organisations as well as from foreign Governments.

President Roosevelt's order also instructs the State Department to appoint special attaches with diplomatic status as representatives of the War Refugee Board to be stationed abroad in places where aid will be rendered to refugees.

Full Text Of President's Order.

The full text of the executive order concerning the establishment of the War Refugee Board, which was issued by President Roosevelt on Saturday night, reads as follows:-

"Whereas it is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war; now, therefore, by virtue of the Authority vested in me by the Constitution and the Statutes of the United States, as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to effectuate with all possible speed the rescue and relief of such victims of enemy oppression, it is hereby ordered as follows:-

"1. There is established in the Executive Office of the President a War Refugee Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board). The Board shall consist of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War. The Board may request the heads of other agencies or departments to participate in its deliberations whenever matters specially affecting such agencies or departments are under consideration.

"2. The Board shall be charged with the responsibility for seeing that the policy of the Government, as stated in the preamble, is carried out. The functions of the Board shall include without limitation the development of plans and programmes and the inauguration of effective measures for (a) the rescue, transportation,

25/1/1944.

maintenance and relief of the victims of enemy oppression, and (b) the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims. To this end the Board, through appropriate channels, shall take the necessary steps to enlist the co-operation of foreign Governments and obtain their participation in the execution of such plans and programmes.

"3. It shall be the duty of the State, Treasury and War Departments, within their respective spheres, to execute at the request of the Board, the plans and programmes so developed and the measure so inaugurated. It shall be the duty of the heads of all agencies and departments to supply or obtain for the Board such information and to extend to the Board such supplies, shipping and other specified assistance and facilities as the Board may require in carrying out the provisions of this order. The State Department shall appoint special attaches with diplomatic status, or the recommendation of the Board, to be stationed abroad in places where it is likely that assistance can be rendered to war refugees. The duties and responsibilities of such attaches to be defined by the Board in consultation with the State Department.

"4. The Board and the State, Treasury and War Departments are authorised to accept the services or contributions of any private persons, private organisations, State agencies, or agencies of foreign Governments in carrying out the purposes of this order. The Board shall co-operate with all existing and future international organisations concerned with the problems of refugee rescue, maintenance, transportation, relief, rehabilitation, and resettlement.

"5. To the extent possible the Board shall utilise the personnel, supplies, facilities and services of the State, Treasury and War Departments. In addition the Board, within the limits of funds which may be made available, may employ necessary personnel without regard for the civil service laws and regulations and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and make provisions for supplies, facilities and services necessary to discharge its responsibilities. The Board shall appoint an Executive Director who shall serve as its principal executive officer. It shall be the duty of the Executive Director to arrange for the prompt execution of the plans and programmes developed and the measures inaugurated by the Board, to supervise the activities of the Special Attaches and to submit frequent reports to the Board on the steps taken for the rescue and relief of war refugees.

"6. The Board shall be directly responsible to the President in carrying out the policy of this Government, as stated in the preamble, and the Board shall report to him at frequent intervals concerning the steps taken for the rescue and relief of war refugees and shall make such recommendations as the Board may deem appropriate for further action to overcome any difficulties encountered in the rescue and relief of war refugees."

REFUGEES SAIL FOR PALESTINE FROM PORTUGAL AND SPAIN: LARGEST TRANSPORT SINCE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

London, Jan. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

High appreciation for the splendid work done by the Lisbon offices of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the Hias-Ica Emigration Association (Hicem) in making the arrangements for the transportation of over 700 Jewish refugees who left yesterday for Palestine from Lisbon and Cadiz, was expressed in Jewish Agency circles here to-day.

Reports received here from Lisbon describe the atmosphere of enthusiasm which marked the sailing of the refugee boat, the Portuguese steamer "Nyassa." The ship was decorated with blue-white flags and the passengers, 180 refugees who had been waiting for many months for transportation, were singing and dancing for joy. 560 more refugees were picked up in Cadiz. This is the largest refugee transport to leave Portugal since the outbreak of war. Small groups have been continually streaming to Palestine via Lourenco Marques. For the first time since Italy's entry into the war, a refugee transport is going to Palestine through the Mediterranean.

JEWISH REFUGEES IN EAST AFRICA.

2/12/43

X
Johannesburg, Nov. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The position of the Jews in the refugee camps in East Africa was outlined by Mr. Arthur E. Abrahams when he reported to the Council for Refugee Settlement here on his visit to Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, where he investigated on behalf of the Council conditions in refugee camps.

Mr. Abrahams stated that there were about 10,000 refugees from Russian-occupied Poland in the camps. In Uganda there were 20 Jews among 1,500 refugees in a camp at Kojja, and 26 Jews among 3,200 refugees at Masindi; there were 63 Jews in camps at Entebbe and Bomba. In Tanganyika there are five Polish camps, the largest one at Tongeru, with 37 Jews among 3,500 refugees; only very few Jews are in the four other camps. Each camp is under the direction of a British officer, and the Polish Government is also represented in the administration. The internees are tolerably comfortably quartered in huts built of local material. The food supply is adequate and there is no discrimination between Jew and Gentile.

Mr. Abrahams investigated certain complaints by Jewish refugees. "I am satisfied," he said, "that whilst of course there is a certain amount of anti-Semitic feeling, there is less of it than I expected and there is no need to take any remedial steps. Though the position of a refugee is never enviable, our co-religionists employed in these camps have little to complain of. Jews are usefully employed as doctors, dentists, electricians, engineers and in other trades." There was, however, need for specific Jewish literature, religious and secular.

Mr. Abrahams also reported on the position of 200 Austrian and German Jews who are living in and around Nakuru, in Kenya. They had come there before the war and all were at present in employment. They maintain a fine Jewish consciousness and have a synagogue of their own. There were also a small number of Jewish refugees from Cyprus, the majority of whom have found work in Tanganyika.

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNLESS BY PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENT)

REFUGEES

J.T.A. BULLETIN.

- 4 -

19/12/1943.

DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES ON SOLUTION OF REFUGEE PROBLEM.

London, Dec. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The change in the refugee situation during the last year was the subject of a lecture by Dr. G.G. Kullmann, Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees and Hon. Assistant Director of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. The lecture was given as the first of a series of lectures on "Planning for the Future," organised by the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain. The Chairman of the Association, Mr. A. Schoyer, presided.

Dr. Kullmann drew a distinction between short-term refugees, mainly citizens of Nazi-conquered countries who can be expected to return to their countries after the war, and long-term refugees who have severed their connection with their countries of origin. He briefly reviewed the three main methods to solve the refugee problem, viz., the return to the country of origin or residence, absorption in countries of temporary asylum and re-emigration overseas. He emphasised that it must be left to the refugees to decide of their own free will whether they want to return to their countries of origin once discriminatory legislation is abrogated. As regards absorption on the spot, he pointed out that in the United Kingdom much will depend on the conditions of the labour market in the period of demobilisation and reshifting of industry into peace production. Thousands of refugees had served in H.M. Forces and others had brought to this country new industries which had given employment to British subjects. It was to be hoped that these industries will play a great part in the building up of post-war economic life, and in whatever settlement was reached, this state of give and take between the refugees and their hosts was not to be forgotten.

REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.

- 12.12.43 March 31/43 277,169 foreigners over 16 years
124,804 under the condition to leave
at a date determined by Secretary of
State.
- 8.12.43 House of Lords second reading of Guardianship(Refugee
Children) Bill
12,500 children here without their parents.
some 8,000 " under care of Ref.Childr.Movement.
Secret.of State for Home Affairs empowered to
appoint guardians for children from 37 on, then under
the age of 16.
~~Consultation with the Ref. Childr. Movement~~

2 Shanghai - HK 17/44 - 20,000

EUROPE

YISHUV SPENT £300000 FOR RESCUE OF JEWS FROM EUROPE.

Jerusalem, Dec. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

During the current year a total of £300,000 was spent by Palestine Jewry for the purpose of saving Jews from Europe, according to statistics made public here to-day.

Fifty per cent. of the total sum has been allotted by the Jewish Agency.



RESCUE + RELIEF

JEWISH "AID AND RESCUE UNITS" FOR LIBERATED PARTS OF EUROPE.

Jerusalem, Dec. 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Special Jewish "Aid and Rescue Units" to follow the victorious Allied armies in their advance into Europe and to render assistance to the population in liberated areas, will be established as a result of negotiations between the British authorities and the Jewish Agency which have just been concluded in Cairo, it was announced here to-day.

It is understood that a Jewish representative will be included among the members of the administrative council which is to direct relief work in liberated countries. Courses of instruction for the Jewish personnel of the planned relief units have already started.

23. XII. 43

AMERICAN SECRETARY OF INTERIOR HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO SAVE JEWISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE.

London, Dec. 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

24. XII. 43

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, U.S. Secretary of the Interior, has accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Washington Department of the American Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, it was announced by the Committee for a Jewish Army here to-day.

Among other prominent members of the Washington Department are Mr. Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary in the Department of the Interior, Mrs. Norman M. Littell, wife of the Assistant Attorney-General, and Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. George Maurice Morris is expected to become Chairman.

TEN MILLION DOLLARS FOR FOOD SUPPLIES TO JEWS IN POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

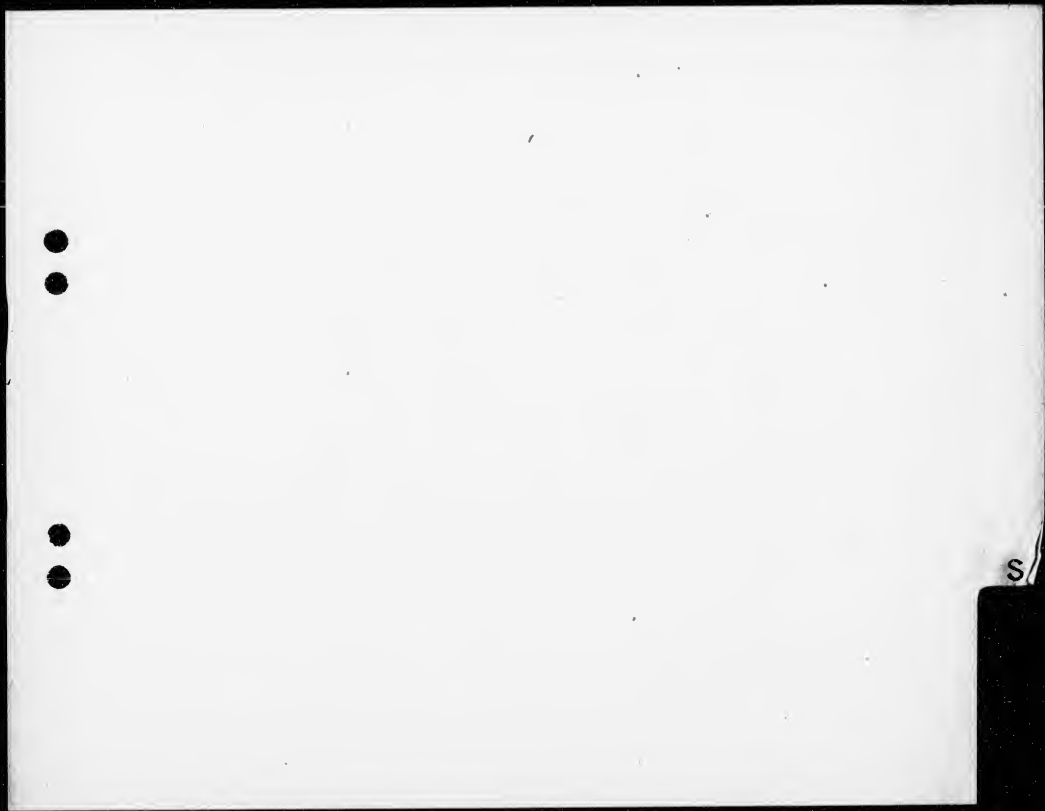
22. XII. 43

Washington, Dec. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, in the course of his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee declared that the British and American Governments are ready to contribute four million dollars each to a ten-million dollar fund for the purchase of food to be dispatched to Jews in the ghettos of Poland and Czechoslovakia, it was revealed here by members of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The food supplies, they said, are to be distributed through the International Red Cross. The balance of two million dollars will be contributed by an unnamed American Jewish organization.





S. F. F. 17ms. 10. VII. 43

PROGRESS OF JEWISH SETTLEMENT DURING THE WAR

In an article in *Davar*, H. Frumkin provides a summary of the main features of Jewish settlement progress in Palestine during the war period, prefacing it with the remark that "our economic progress is not to be judged in terms of the extent of our prosperity or of the accumulation of capital. The primary meaning of Zionist economics is the expansion of the basis for the absorption of further Jews in Palestine."

Land

From the beginning of the war to October 1943, the total area of 150,000 dunams passed into Jewish possession and Jews now own 1,670,000 dunams. Of this area, 662,000 dunams belong to the Jewish National Fund as against only 473,000 at the end of 1939. Thus, in the past four years, the Jewish National Fund has acquired nearly 200,000 dunams—more than the total increase of Jewish land in the period under review. This is due to the fact that the J.N.F. acquired some areas from Jews in order to ensure that the land should become available for Jewish settlement. It is worthy of note that during this period the J.N.F. was the only Jewish body active in the sphere of land purchase.

Apart from the growth in total area of land in Jewish possession, there has been a significant increase in the area of Jewish land under irrigation. At the beginning of 1940, only 35,000 dunams were under irrigation apart from orange groves. Since then an additional 50,000 dunams have been brought under irrigation, bringing the total to 85,000 dunams. Here it should be mentioned that the productive capacity of irrigated land is estimated as being as much as ten times higher than that of un-irrigated land.

Agricultural Settlement and Production

During the war period, 26 Jewish villages have been founded (6 in Upper Galilee, 7 in the South and 13 in various other parts of the country). The Jewish foothold in the north of the country has been strengthened and expanded while the basis has been created for Jewish settlement in the far south. The expansion of settlement continued even during periods when the country's safety was menaced by the enemy.

In the existing settlements, agricultural production has been increased in all branches and particularly milk and vegetable production. Sheep breeding and fishing have been expanded

considerably; new tractors, combines and other heavy agricultural machinery have been acquired; the number of livestock has been increased; new species of wheat and other cereals have been introduced whose yield is much higher than that of the species formerly grown; the production of local seeds has been expanded and improved methods have been introduced for the storage of vegetables, fruit and grain. The objective of intensifying agricultural production to the utmost is on the way to being achieved.

Industry

During the war period, over 400 new industrial establishments have been created, particularly in the spheres of metals, chemicals and textiles. The diamond industry has expanded to an extent where it now occupies first place in the world. Production has been started of commodities never before produced in Palestine, such as machines, machine parts, industrial tools, etc. The total production of industry has been doubled during the war as has been the number of workers employed in industry.

Building and Public Works

Large-scale progress has been registered in this sphere. The amalgamation of Solel Boneh and the Contracting Office of the Tel Aviv Workers' Council, has brought into existence a unified enterprise well equipped and capitalised

What They Say 34. 11. 43

PALESTINE CO-OPERATIVES—A MODEL FOR POST-WAR WORLD

The economic, social and cultural achievements of Jewish collective farm groups in Palestine, were reviewed by Mrs. Irma L. Lindheim in the *Manchester Guardian*.

Mrs. Lindheim points out that as a result of Jewish colonising effort, Palestine, which during the last war starved, has produced in this war over 50% of the wheat the country has needed, 98% of the vegetables and 92% of the milk. Industrial output in 1942 amounted to £20,000,000, £8,000,000 worth of which were supplied for the British military forces. The Palestine Treasury has been enriched between 1939 and 1943 by the sum of £24,000,000 from the Jewish community.

"But striking as are the figures of the industrial and agricultural output", the article continues, "much more so are the achievements in the field of social living. In the short 26 years since the last war, the pioneer Jew—the Chaluutz—has created a way of life which must be given serious consideration and study when the blue-printing of the post-war world is undertaken".

Jewish Settlements

Number of Jew. settlements 159(7) (K.Bts.)

Some 300 agricultural settlements with a population of 150,000 (20,000 for Petach Tikvah incl.)
Half are on land of J.N.F.

1934 the Pal. Land Dev. Co. acquired 57,000 dunams in the Huleh Valley,
of which 15,000 " are to be set
aside gratuitously for local Arab
fellahs.

April 36 - April 39 Jewish Land Purchase 83,000 dunam
of which 70,000 " by J.N.F.

Since Sept, 39 152,000 " By J.N.F.

Rural Settlements contain over a fourth of total population

7.12.43 New Jew. settlement, near Gaza, 2,000 dunams.
38th since outbreak of war.

Pal. produced in this war over 50 % of wheat, needed in Pal.
98 % " vegetables
92 % " milk

JNF 24/3/44: 147 Histadrut settlements on JNF land, cultivate 517,000 dun.,
of which 75,000 dun. on temp. lease. 70,500 dun = 14% under
lease. Livestock: over 15,000 head of cattle, 22,000 sheep, 235,000 head of
poultry.

Settlements for Refugees

13.12.43

U.S.A. Government backing eleven projects for post-war settlements of Refugees.

Solel Boneh Ltd (Histadruth)

JNF 28/44 contracts quarries for gravel at Mir Harod, Benjamin, Migdal/azek,
Jerusalem, Ben Shimon. Horvath Ltd (Sanitary). Even David Ltd; Even Ltd;
Palestine Quarries Ltd; Phoenix Ltd (wire glass); Vulcan Foundries Ltd;
"Hadim" citrus by-product; Harbin Sialat Birds; potting fat. Haifa.

Sch/

51

JEWISH STATE AS SEVENTH DOMINION.

London, Nov. 28th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

25 XI. 43
The entry of Palestine as a new British Dominion into the British Commonwealth of Nations, is suggested as a solution of the Palestine problem by Sir Joselyn Lucas, Bart., M.P., in a letter published in the "Manchester Guardian" yesterday.

Such a step, he says, will be "extremely welcome to the vast majority of the Jews scattered over the world who would feel that at long last they have reasonable hope of pursuing their peaceful avocations free from persecution or conquest."

Sir Joselyn points out that a British Dominion would also give the Moslems in Palestine greater security than they could ever hope to get in any other direction. Stressing the importance of Palestine for the protection of the Mosul pipeline and the Suez Canal, Sir Joselyn emphasises that "the great self-governing Dominions would welcome a junior partner in such a vital strategic area."

Opposition to a Jewish National State, Sir Joselyn says, should fall to the ground if the Jewish Agency will give adequate guarantees for safeguarding the interests of the Arab population.

The plan to constitute Palestine as a seventh Dominion was referred to by Mr. Samuel Landman, speaking on the "Future of Palestine" in Oxford to-day.

Dismissing as fantastic the idea that the Jewish National Home, a product of British statesmanship, should be closed to Jewish immigration and emphasising the danger of armed clashes as the result of conflicting Jewish and Arab claims on the land, Mr. Landman declared that the Seventh Dominion plan provided a way out of the present deadlock. According to the advocates of this solution, he said, the future Palestine would enjoy self-government under the Crown. Jews all over the world welcome this solution, while no pro-British Arabs would be opposed after all that Britain has done and was doing for the Arabs. Britain could in this way discharge her obligations as trustee for the Holy Land without being suspected of ulterior motives.



Taxation
in Palestine

Revenue of Palestine Government 42/43: 6,000,000 Pounds,
from which 70 % from Jewish community (31 % of total population)

In addition Jewish community spends another 2,150,000 Pounds
on its own public services and upbuilding of country.

Thus the Jews of Palestine are taxed at tax rate of 12 Pounds p
per person per annum.

Revenue of Pal. Gov. 39-43 from Jew. Community 24,000,000 £.

S from PALESTINE

**OVER 10 MILLION POUND GOVERNMENT
EXPENDITURE**

Expenditure for the fiscal year which ended March 31st, 1943, as reported by the Palestine Government, was £P10,253,283, or almost £P2,000,000 more than in 1941/42, and revenue amounted to £P8,851,879 representing an increase of only half-a-million pounds. The deficit incurred on the year's public financial operations was therefore £P1,401,404. The Government's surplus balance was thus reduced to £P3,935,347.

The largest amount spent on any single Department, amounting to £P2,277,411, or over 25% of the total budget, was for the Police Force and Prisons' Department. The item "Miscellaneous", including the various war-time control departments, came to £P2,333,529.

The statement of assets and liabilities published by the Government shows that the bequest made by Sir Ellis Kadoorie, wealthy Jewish benefactor who lived at Singapore, for agricultural schools in Palestine, figures as an investment of £P100,823.

Jewish Towns

Jerusalem : 147,000 (50.00 J.)

Tel Aviv : 154,000

Jaffa : 86,000 (2.00 J.)

Haifa : 126,000 (70.00 J.)

**TEL AVIV MUNICIPALITY'S RECORD
BUDGET**

The all-time record budget of £P1,070,000 income and expenditure has been approved by the Tel Aviv Municipal Council for the 1943/1944 fiscal year, following prolonged discussion of its various items. This amount, it has been noted, is a tenth of the entire budget of the Palestine Government, and is double the combined totals of all other statutory Municipalities and Local Councils in Palestine.

31. 12. 43

28. V. 43

X

TOWN PLANNING IN PALESTINE

The Charter of the Town Planning Institute, London, sets out three objects for which it was established: firstly to "promote the artistic and scientific development of towns and cities; secondly to secure association between, and the general interests of those interested in the practice of Town Planning, and thirdly to advance the study of Town Planning, civic design and kindred subjects and of the arts and sciences as applied to those subjects".

The successive ordinances which control Town Planning in Palestine have been based very largely on English experience and at the present time the Town Planning Ordinance, 1936, with amendments approved in 1939 and 1941 is the law in force.

"Tnuva" turnover (which accounts for the marketing of 2/3 of the production of Jewish mixed farming)

MF 18/2/44 - 1938/9 - £ 586,000
29/40 - " 704,000
40/1 - " 1,089,000
41/2 - " 2,070,000
42/3 - " 2,989,000

UV

M. N. R. R. A.

POSITION OF REFUGEES AFTER WAR: U.N.R.R.A. DEFENSE POLICY.

New York, Nov. 28th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Policy Committee of the United Nations Relief Conference in Atlantic City has voted in favour of co-operating with the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees for the return to their homelands of persons ejected during the war, or forced to leave their countries before the war.

The Committee has adopted a resolution declaring that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will do everything possible to secure the repatriation of refugees and will assist the Inter-Governmental Committee in caring for those refugees who are unwilling or unable to return home.

At a press conference Sir George W. Rendel, British delegate to the Conference, stated that "anti-Semitism in Central Europe is one of the things the United Nations are fighting to destroy. We hope to establish in Central European countries without racial theories."

W

WAR EFFORT

7.12.43 American Secretary of state, Cordell Hull, praises
foreign born Americans for their part in war-effort.

5.I.44 Sedorim had been arranged for two-thirds of the three hundred
thousand Jewish soldiers serving in the American Forces, even
in such remote places as the Fiji Islands where a Sedorim was

Water see Jewish Land.

JNF No. 721-²⁴/₁₉ : The 'NeKoroth' Water Co. (in which JNF particip) supplied
43

1939 -	1,000,000	ctm
1940 -	2,800,000	"
1941 -	4,700,000	"
1942 -	6,200,000	"
1943 -	7,500,000	"

THE Arab anti-Zionist campaign is not confined to protests and threats. Another phase of it is linked up with the attempt to call an Arab Congress, to which the series of conversations recently held in Cairo between the Egyptian Government and representatives of the other Arab States was intended to be preliminary. According to Nahas Pasha, as reported by the *Times* Cairo Correspondent, this Congress cannot be called until a Palestinian delegation has joined in the discussions; and in order that a Palestinian delegation may be formed it is necessary that the British Government should release from internment Jamal Hussein and Amin Tamimi, "who were interned . . . for their part in the Palestine troubles." These last words contain a dangerous half-truth, for as Professor Namier has pointed out in a letter to the *Times*, Jamal Hussein, a cousin of the Mufti, was interned for his part in the Palestinian troubles which began in 1936; but he was released from that internment long ago, and he led the Palestine Arab delegation which took part in the London conferences early in 1939. The present curtailment of his liberty is due to his having been associated with his cousin in the activities in Iraq which were preliminary to the Rashid Ali rising of 1941. Nahas Pasha is thus asking for the release of a Palestinian Arab who was working for the Axis three years ago, and who might now have been in Berlin with the Mufti if he could have made good his escape. That is perhaps not altogether surprising. What is puzzling is that the *Times* Cairo Correspondent seems not to have observed the obvious implication.

THE talks that have been taking place in Cairo between representatives of Arab States with regard to their future mutual relations, and the protests that have been addressed by the Egyptian Prime Minister and others to the American Senate, because of its sympathy with Jewish national aspirations, have been commented upon in some provincial papers in a manner that show a lack of understanding of the situation or perhaps because of fickle remembrance of facts. It is astonishing, for example, to find the *Manchester Evening News* writing: "When they (i.e., the Arab peoples) rose against the Turks in the last war and fought on our behalf, we let them hope for the setting up of a united kingdom of the Arabs. Lawrence of Arabia left a masterpiece which will keep green our memory of these hopes—and how they were disappointed." It cannot be repeated too often and too emphatically that there was no general rising of the Arabs against the Turks; that the total effective force of Arab troops under Feisal and Lawrence numbered only 2,600 men, who cost the British Treasury £4,000,000; and that Lawrence did not express any disappointment with the manner in which the British promises to the Arabs were fulfilled. On the contrary, both in his *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* and in his letters, Lawrence expressed complete satisfaction with the settlement of the Arab claims and also the fullest sympathy with the Zionist cause. "I got all I wanted," Lawrence wrote in 1927. "The Churchill solution exceeded my one-time hopes . . . Arabia will always, I hope, stand out of the movements of the settled parts, as will Palestine, too, if the Zionists make good . . . Zionist success would enormously reinforce the material development of Arab Syria and Iraq." Lawrence, who believed that the future of the Arab world, "to a very large extent, must stand or fall by the course of Zionist efforts," as he put it, was present in 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference as adviser to the Emir Feisal when the agreement relating to Palestine was signed by the Emir, representing the Arabs, and Dr. Weizmann, representing the Zionists. Article III. of that agreement provides for the carrying into effect of the Balfour Declaration, while Article IV. is quite specific in regard to Jewish immigration. It says: "All necessary measures shall be taken to encourage and stimulate immigration of Jews into Palestine on a large scale, and as quickly as possible to settle Jewish

immigrants upon the land through closer settlement and intensive cultivation of the soil . . ." The way to "keep green the memory" of Lawrence and his hopes is, we respectfully suggest, to pay attention to his words.

THE legend of general Arab aid to Britain during the last war still persists. The *Irish Times* is mistaken in stating that "in their campaign against the Turks the British enlisted the sympathy and active help of the Arabs throughout the Middle East." Did the Arabs of Saudi Arabia, of Iraq, of Syria, and of Palestine fight on the side of the British? This writer, too, invokes the name of Lawrence, and attributes to him a promise that he never made—"that after the war an Arab Kingdom completely independent of all outside authority would be established, and that its territory would stretch from Mecca in the South to Damascus in the North." The British promise was communicated by Sir Henry McMahon, then High Commissioner of Egypt, in terms that are on record and which contain some vital qualifying phrase. The paper gives an erroneous account of the settlement made by Mr. Winston Churchill, as Colonial Secretary, with the advice of Lawrence, in Cairo in the spring of 1921; it assigns Mr. Churchill to the Foreign Office, and places the scene of the discussion in Bagdad. Another journal, the *Birmingham Post*, indulges in some sarcastic comment on "the regular agitators of the American Zionist movement" and "the alleged expediency of creating a Jewish State in Palestine." Many of the commentators on Palestine affairs would do well to refresh their memory in regard to the promises made to the Arabs—that have been realised to a high degree—and the pledge to the Jews, that remains unredempted. As to the meaning of a Jewish National Home, the Prime Minister, it may be remembered, has, like Mr. Lloyd George, who was head of the Government when the British pledge to the Jews was made, on more than one occasion, stated that the Balfour Declaration implied the eventual establishment of a Jewish State. In dealing with the question of Palestine, it should be realised that both the Jewish future and British honour are equally at stake.

THE assertion that Zionists have changed their aims, when speaking now of a Jewish Commonwealth, instead of a National Home, was effectively disposed of by Dr. Weizmann. There was no reason, he said, speaking at the impressive gathering launching the United Palestine Appeal in Great Britain, why, having advanced and made progress in Palestine, they should not change their policy. But, he pointed out, there is, in fact, no difference between the two terms. The term Jewish Commonwealth, or Jewish State, expresses explicitly what was implicit in the term Jewish National Home used in the Balfour Declaration and in the policy embodied in the Palestine Mandate. Dr. Weizmann recalled that even the White Paper of 1922, not a too enthusiastic Zionist document, to say the least, gave a sober interpretation of the meaning of the Jewish National Home. It meant, according to that document, that a Jewish community would be built up in Palestine which would grow not only by its natural increase, but by immigration to be regulated by the absorptive capacity of the country. If the absorptive capacity of the country had been interpreted in the spirit in which it was meant, and if the Jews who are in Palestine as of right had secured land as much as was possible, it would have inevitably led to a Jewish majority in the country and, consequently, to a Jewish State. Logically and morally, therefore, there is no essential difference between the two terms. This view has been endorsed by the statesmen who were responsible for the Balfour Declaration, and who are in a position to give the most authoritative interpretation of its real meaning.

ZIONIST REVIEW

A Weekly Survey of Jewish Affairs

Friday, March 31st, 1944

Nisan 7th, 5704

Vol. IV. No. 13

(New Series)

(Registered at the G.P.O.
as a newspaper) 3d

A discredited policy

TODAY is a significant date in the history of Palestine and the Jewish People. The Statement of policy issued as a White Paper in May 1939, provided that after March 31st, 1944, "no further Jewish immigration will be permitted unless the Arabs of Palestine are prepared to acquiesce in it." Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, declared in the House of Commons on November 10th, 1943 that, "those who did not get in by the 31st of March because they were prevented by the war, will not be kept out because of a technicality." This small concession has not altered the general situation.

Five years ago, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, author of the White Paper, tried to convince British public opinion that he had found a solution for the thorny problem of Palestine. Today everyone concerned with the affairs of that country knows that all his calculations have proved wrong. The Arab States whom he tried to appease have not shown any desire to fight for the cause of the United Nations. Iraq stabbed Britain in the back at one of the most critical stages in the war, May 1941.

23,000 Palestinian Jews have volunteered for the Forces, as compared with eight thousand Arabs, drawn from Syria, Lebanon, Trans-Jordan, as well as Palestine; of these five thousand have already disappeared—not in battle.

The Palestine problem has not been solved. The need of the Jewish people is today greater than ever before. Indignation in the United States against the present policy has reached its peak during recent discussions on the question. Fifteen State Legislatures in America have condemned the White Paper, urging "that all barriers on Jewish immigration be now removed so that those Jews who can find escape from Axis-dominated Europe have a permanent haven in Eretz Israel." Several other State Legislatures are considering resolutions advocating the establishment of a free Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine. The White Paper, although it exists, is not seriously considered as the final word of British Statesmanship. The whole artificial edifice of half-truths and faulty arguments put up by the spokesmen of the Chamberlain appeasement government, has broken down under the impact of the great events of the last five years. Those who have opposed the betrayal of the Jewish people have proved right and among them no one has judged the situation better than the present Prime Minister. One cannot do better on this March 31st than to quote Mr. Winston Churchill's penetrating analysis of the White Paper in the House of Commons on May 23rd, 1939.

"... What sort of National Home is offered to the Jews of the world when we are asked to declare that in five years' time the door of that

home is to be shut and barred in their faces? The idea of home to wanderers is, surely, a place to which they can resort. When grievous and painful words like 'branch of pledge', 'repudiation' and 'default' are used in respect of the public action of men and Ministers who in private life observe a stainless honour—the country must discuss these matters as they present themselves in their public aspect—it is necessary to be precise, and to do them justice His Majesty's Government have been brutally precise. In the White Paper, in subsection (5) of paragraph 14 there is this provision: 'After the period of five years no further Jewish immigration will be permitted unless the Arabs of Palestine are prepared to acquiesce in it.'

Now, there is the breach; there is the violation of the pledge; there is the abandonment of the Balfour Declaration; there is the end of the vision, of the hope, of the dream. If you leave out those words this White Paper is no more than one of the several experiments and essays in Palestinian constitution-making which we have had of recent years, but put in those three lines and there is the crux, the peccant point, the breach, and we must have an answer to it.

"... It is said specifically in the White Paper that Jewish immigration during the next five years will be at a rate which, if the economic absorptive capacity allows, will bring the population up to approximately one-third of the total population of the country. After that the Arab majority, twice as numerous as the Jews, will have control, and all further Jewish immigration will be subject to their acquiescence which is only another way of saying that it will be on sufferance. What is that but the destruction of the Balfour Declaration? What is that but a breach of faith? What is it but a one-sided denunciation—what is called in the jargon of the present time a unilateral denunciation—of an engagement?"

"... I cannot understand why this course has been taken. I search around for the answer. The first question one would ask oneself is foreshadowed in a reference made in the speech of my hon. Friend, and is this: Is our condition so perilous and our state so poor that we must, in our weakness, make this sacrifice of our declared purpose? Although I have been very anxious that we should strengthen our armaments and spread our alliances and so increase the force of our position, I must say that I have not taken such a low view of the strength of the British Empire or of the very many loyal countries who desire to walk in conjunction with us. ... I cannot believe that the task to which we set our hand twenty years ago in Palestine is beyond our strength, or that faithful perseverance will not, in the end, bring that task

through to a glorious success. I am sure of this, that to cast the plan aside and show ourselves infirm of will and unable to pursue a long, clear and considered purpose, bending and twisting under the crush and pressure of events, I am sure that that is going to do us a most serious and grave injury at a time like this.

"We must ask ourselves another question, which arises out of this: Can we—and this is the question—strengthen ourselves by this repudiation? Shall we relieve ourselves by this repudiation? I should have thought that the plan put forward by the Colonial Secretary in his White Paper, with its arid constitutional ideas and safety catches at every point, and with vagueness overlaying it and through all of it, combines, so far as one can understand it at present, the disadvantages of all courses without the advantages of any. ... What will our friends say? What will be the opinion of the United States of America? Shall we not lose more—and this is a question to be considered maturely—in the growing support and sympathy of the United States than we shall gain in local administrative convenience, if gain at all indeed we do?"

"What will our potential enemies think? What will those who have been stirring up these Arab agitators think? Will they not be encouraged by our confusion of recall? Will they not be tempted to say: They are on the run again. This is another Munich and be the more stimulated in their aggression by these very unpleasant reflections which they may make? ..."

"Some of us hold that our safety at this juncture resides in being bold and strong. We urge that the reputation for fidelity of execution, strict execution, of public contracts, is a shield and buckler which the British Empire, however it may arm, cannot dispense with and cannot desire to dispense with. Never was the need for fidelity and firmness more urgent than now. You are not going to found and forge the fabric of a grand alliance to resist aggression, except by showing continued examples of your firmness in carrying out, even under difficulties, the obligations into which you have entered. I warn the Conservative party—and some of my warnings have not, alas, been ill-founded—that by committing themselves to this lamentable act of default, they will cast our country, and all that it stands for, one more step downward in its fortunes, which step will later on have to be retrieved, as it will be retrieved, by additional hard exertions. That is why I say that upon the large aspect of this matter the policy which you think is a relief and an easement you will find afterwards you will be obliged to renege, and greater exertions than those we are making."

Can anyone deny today that—as on many other occasions,—Mr. Churchill saw much farther than "the men of Munich"?

Berkertex-Bond Street Utility

OUTERWEAR FOR MISTRESSES, MISSES, MAIDS, AND MATRONS

Helpless victims

REPORTS from Germany and other sources show that thousands of Jews have already been arrested in Hungary and that plans are being made to round up the rest. The deportations have begun; among the first victims are 3,000 Polish Jews, some of whom escaped to Hungary after taking part in the battle of the Warsaw Ghetto. There are 1,000,000 Jews in the country and they face persecution of the most savage kind," wrote the Diplomatic Correspondent of the Times on Monday.

The first Hungarian diplomat to reach Turkey after the Nazi invasion told Reuter's Istanbul correspondent that President Roosevelt's appeal to help the refugees had made a deep impression on the population who still listen to the B.B.C. "But the appeal should be repeated daily," he declared. In these circumstances, it is to be deeply regretted that the B.B.C. made so little use of Pres. Roosevelt's warning, in its broadcasts to Nazi-occupied Europe. It is of the utmost importance that warnings to Germany and satellite countries should be broadcast continuously.

A worthy cause

EARLY in the war, when the big cities were evacuated, a committee was set up to provide hostels for London Jewish children. To-day five hostels housing 200 boys and girls are in operation. They have provided a splendid Jewish atmosphere which is thoroughly enjoyed by the children. The cost of this important enterprise is £10,000 a year and the greater proportion has been derived from grants made by Jewish organisations and from private resources. For a number of reasons income has been greatly reduced, and unless other sources are found the hostels will have no option but to close down. It has therefore, been suggested that it would not be unreasonable to ask the community to sponsor the admission of individual children at a cost of £50 per annum; if only 200 children could be found, the hostels would be secured for the duration of the war.

A successful concert held at the London Palladium on Sunday, helped to raise £4,000 for this important purpose. It is difficult to understand why the Jewish aspect was completely ignored in two speeches made during the interval. In our view the feeling of the audience were completely misjudged. Had the appeal been made differently, the response might have been more successful.

We urge everybody, who is able, to contribute £50 for the upkeep of a child, to send money without any delay to: "Hostels Committee for Evacuated Jewish Children," Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1. It is a good cause and deserves every possible support.

YOUTH ALIYAH ART SALE

Mrs. Weizmann at Press Conference

Field-Marshal Smuts has consented to become patron of an art sale at Christie's on April 5 to help the Children and Youth Aliyah Movement for the rescue of Jewish boys and girls from the countries of oppression and for their rehabilitation in Palestine. Mrs. Weizmann addressed a special Press conference on Tuesday.

Mrs. Weizmann said that statistics about the calamity of European Jews hardly convey the true meaning of it. Statistics do not bleed. Behind the figures is the most appalling human and national tragedy of modern times. She made a moving appeal on behalf of the Youth Aliyah and paid tribute to her co-chairman, Mr. Frank Partridge.

Maurice Samuel to visit England

Maurice Samuel, the well known American Jewish writer, is on his way to Great Britain to join the United Palestine Appeal. Maurice Samuel's latest book, "The Great Hatred" has been an outstanding success and a valuable contribution towards combating anti-Semitism.

Terror acts in Palestine

YISHUV'S "HORROR AND INDIGNATION"

PALESTINE Jewry is horrified by a series of new outrageous acts of terror which were perpetrated in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jaffa.

The death penalty for offences has been re-introduced in the jurisdiction of the Palestine Military Courts, following its suspension for four years.

The Executive of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem issued the following statement on Saturday night:—

"The Jewish Agency in Palestine has been shocked by a series of criminal acts perpetrated by the murder of police officers and the explosion of bombs in Government offices. The destructive hand which committed these crimes, is unwittingly, or maliciously, helping the enemies of the Jewish people."

The Histadruth Council meeting in Tel Aviv learned of the outrages during the political discussion, which was interrupted in order to adopt a resolution denouncing the new policy of terror. A similar resolution was adopted by the Tel Aviv Municipal Council. Delegations of the Jewish communities of Jerusalem and Haifa also called on their District Commissioners to convey condolences at the loss of life and express their condemnation of the outrages. Jewish representatives attended the funeral of the members of the British Police who were killed. The Jewish press voices the profound horror and indignation felt by the Yishuv at the recent outrages.

"HELP TO SAVE THE

APPEAL TO

An appeal to Russian Jewry to assist in the efforts to save the remnants of Israel and to restore an independent Jewish National Home in Palestine has been cable to the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Moscow by the Executive of the Vaad Leumi (National Council of Palestine Jewry). It concludes by expressing confidence that this request will meet with a ready response on the part of both Russian Jewry and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

A fervent appeal to the leaders of the United Nations, the guerrilla forces in occupied territories and the Jews in all free countries to spare no effort for saving the remnants of the Jewish population in Europe, was voiced by Mr. David Remez in his opening speech at the fifty-first meeting of the Council of the Histadruth in Tel Aviv last week. The meeting was attended by hundreds of delegates from all parts of the country. Mr. Remez called upon the Yishuv to redouble enlistment in the fighting forces. Mr. M. Neustadt, who has recently returned from one of the rescue centres, pointed out that there are still possibilities of rescue.

Mr. Moshe Erem stated that 3,500 Jews and Jewesses had joined the Forces in 1943, while 2,500 had entered the auxiliary police and 600 the other security services. Palestinian Jewish fighters were scattered all the world over. Jewish soldiers in Italy were publishing a Hebrew daily called "Lachalal, Organ of Jewish Troops on the European Mainland".

In an atmosphere of tension and with the hall crowded to capacity, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, speaking on the mandate to be given to the Histadruth delegation to the Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions to be held in London, said that the delegation should submit to the Congress the full scope of the political demands of Zionism. The labour movement in Palestine did not possess one Zionist policy within the Zionist Organisation and another policy for the world labour movement. Mr. Ben-Gurion referred to the Biltmore programme and said that they applied

Letter to "Birmingham Post"

The following letter by the Rev. J. Cohen was published in the "Birmingham Post" on Tuesday:

Sir,—Responsible Jews in Palestine and other countries are at one in condemning unreservedly the acts of terrorism now organised by a group of young hotheds. Murder for political ends is still murder. It is worth while, however, to look for the reason of the breakdown of discipline in a small part of Palestinian Jewry. Speaking to the Permanent Mandates Commission in 1937, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the Colonial Secretary, said: "The Jews have not reacted with force against Arab aggression, not because they were incapable of reacting but from a deliberate policy of self-restraint." Why, then, has self-restraint gone from a section of the Jewish settlers, and why is the attack directed against the police? Among others, these appear to be the principal causes:—

A widespread feeling exists that justice is not being administered with impartiality. There have been recent trials of both Jews and Arabs accused of possessing arms and ammunition. Invariably the Jews received a severe sentence. The Palestinian police, it is alleged, includes men who were members of the British Union of Fascists, and this is believed to account for the brutality towards Jews from whom some of them carry out their duties.

I mention these facts not to condone the deeds of violence, but to explain them.

"REMNANTS OF ISRAEL"

RUSSIAN JEWRY

to create a Jewish State, based on national and social equality.

ESCAPE OF 30 CHALUTZIM

News has reached London that an organised group of thirty young men from a disarmed-occupied country have succeeded in escaping and, after crossing the whole of Europe, have reached a neutral country. Arrangements are being made for their transportation to Palestine.

The Future of Palestine

F.D.R. STATEMENT

The attitude of the Secretary of War, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, regarding the Palestine question before Congress was backed up by President Roosevelt speaking at his press conference in Washington on Tuesday. At the same time the President emphasised the necessity of distinguishing between military and civilian subjects and declared that the future will be "worked out in connection with the peace." President Roosevelt said that his recent authorised statement to Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver had conformed rather than conflicted with Mr. Stimson's position. Asked whether further immigration would upset the situation in the Middle East, President Roosevelt said that the immediate problem was to do something for refugees coming out from Europe through the Palestine and the Balkans into Turkey. Not all these refugees were Jews, he declared, and their total number was relatively small.

Disappointment at President Stimson's attitude was expressed by Senators Edwin C. Johnson and Bennett Champ Clark who earlier during an hour-long debate in the Senate had demanded the abrogation of the Palestine White Paper. During the debate in the Senate a strong protest against the White Paper policy in Palestine was also made by Senators Johnson, Clark and Stephen Bridges.

"Next Sunday will be a black Sunday in England's history unless she rescinds within the remaining few days the iniquitous White Paper," Senator Johnson declared.

XZ

YOUTH ALIYAH

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Dec. 14th 43 Since beginning of 43 Youth Aliyah took care
of 1,417 wards. Many thousands came in previous
years.

Dec. 9th 43 Field-Marshal Smuts has agreed to be Patron
of Youth Aliyah Movement .

THE YEAR OF DESTINY

by

AARON WRIGHT.

(President of the Jewish National Fund for Great Britain and Ireland)

The past year has been a memorable one for the Zionist movement in Great Britain. Every section of the movement has increased in strength. The membership of the Zionist Federation has expanded in remarkable measure ; it is now approximately 20,000. The Keren Hayesod has had the greatest campaign in its history. The Women's Appeal Committee has done truly magnificent work. The Jewish National Fund has broken all records.

Our campaign, under the powerful and inspiring leadership of Mrs. Irma Lindheim, was superbly successful in spite of war-time difficulties, the heavy burden of taxation, and the fact that we followed so close on the heels of the Keren Hayesod. During the year the Jewish National Fund exceeded its target and raised over £200,000 ; including the promises made under covenant we reached the massive total of £384,000—an income larger than that of any other Jewish organisation in the country. This is an immense achievement, an achievement which we owe to the energy and the zeal, the devotion and the sacrifices of a host of our friends and workers throughout the country.

Co-operation between the leading Zionist bodies in Britain has become very real during the past year. We have not indulged in vague theorising or empty slogans. We have developed the machinery of co-operation along empirical lines. It has been tested by experience and has proved sound and effective. Together with the Zionist Federation and the Keren Hayesod we set up the Joint Publications Committee and it has functioned smoothly and efficiently. An important development has been the formation of the Joint Youth Advisory Committee on which the Jewish National

Presidential Address delivered at the 19th Annual Conference of the Jewish National Fund for Great Britain and Ireland, on the 12th December, 1943.

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

Fund and the Zionist Federation are represented. This Committee deals with the problems of Zionist education of our youth and the J.N.F. has undertaken to provide resources for this vital work. The Committee's recommendations have been implemented with gratifying speed.

With the Keren Hayesod we have worked very closely indeed. Together we launched a United Palestine Appeal in a number of our leading provincial communities and we obtained a striking response. This united effort, in which the Mizrahi also took part, gave us useful experience and has laid the foundation for the wider and more ambitious project of the coming year.

In full agreement with the Mizrahi we have formed the Machleket Hacharedim, the department of the J.N.F. which is designed to secure the utmost support from religious Jewry for the sacred task of Geulah Haaretz. The department has made excellent progress. The Women Zionists, as always, have co-operated most cordially and they gave us extremely valuable help in our campaign. With other Zionist bodies close liaison has been maintained.

It is plain from what I have said that the Zionist movement in this country is strong and united. Each of our great organisations has its specific tasks and its special responsibilities. Each will maintain its independence and separate identity. But we have drawn closer together. We are improving our machinery and eliminating overlapping and duplication of effort. We have strengthened the network of our local organisations. In increasing measure we are attracting able and serious men and women in the Anglo-Jewish community to our ranks. The Zionist movement in Great Britain is resolutely preparing for the tasks which lie ahead.

In the other free Jewries of the world we witness the same upsurge of strength. The American Jewish Conference, representing the great mass of the Jewry of the United States, has issued a forthright declaration in favour of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine. American Jewry, fully realising its responsibilities, has provided substantially increased funds for the upbuilding of the Jewish Homeland. The Jewries of South Africa and Canada have not lagged behind; in proportion to their numbers they have made equally great sacrifices for Eretz Israel.

In Palestine what a transformation we have witnessed. Little more than a year ago Rommel had reached almost to the gates of Alexandria. He hoped to seize the fertile valley

of the Nile and the Suez Canal. If he had succeeded vast territories in Africa and Asia would have been exposed to his advancing armies. Palestine was in deadly peril. A Nazi invasion would have been the crowning catastrophe for the Jewish people. The entire Yishuv, man, woman and child, would have been blotted out. All that we have built with such toil and sacrifice would have been destroyed. But the Yishuv remained firm of heart. They prepared to defend themselves to the death but they never lost faith that in the end all would be well. Throughout those months of peril they went on working and planting and strengthening the Jewish National Home.

We may take pride in the achievements of the Yishuv. 23,000 Palestinian Jews are in the armed forces and 7,000 in the defence and police services; in proportion to numbers this represents an army of 2½ million volunteers in Britain. Palestinian Jews have distinguished themselves in every Middle East and Mediterranean theatre of war. In agriculture, in industry, and in the realm of science they have made vital contributions to the war effort.

During the dark days when Britain had her back to the wall in the Middle East, her friends in that part of the world were conspicuous by their absence. The Arabs were hostile or at the best neutral. The Mufti of Jerusalem—yes, although he is plotting in Berlin or what remains of Berlin he is still the Mufti of Jerusalem—he and Raschid Ali of Iraq did their worst. The Jews and the Jews alone in the Middle East rallied to the British cause. There are nearly 600,000 Jews in Palestine. But if our colonial administrators had been endowed with greater vision and more generous understanding there could have been a million, even two million Jews in Palestine to-day. And what a source of strength that would have been to the cause of Britain and the United Nations.

The contribution which the Yishuv has been able to make to the war effort has flowed from the strength we have built up in Palestine. The foundation of the structure we have created has been laid by the Jewish National Fund.

Month by month, year by year, the Jewish National Fund has continued its labours; it has gone on tenaciously enlarging the economic and strategic foundations of the Jewish Homeland. Since the beginning of the war the Fund has acquired 200,000 dunams of land, an increase of 40 per cent. on our total pre-war holdings.

During the past year the world income of the Jewish National Fund has reached the record figure of £1,100,000, an increase of more than £400,000 over the previous year's total which was also a record. During the last 12 months the Fund has acquired no less than 51,600 dunams of land. This has included important areas in Galilee thus consolidating our northern frontiers. To an increasing extent we have penetrated into the Negev—the extensive areas of Southern Palestine which to-day are almost empty and uncultivated. 39 Jewish settlements have been founded since the war. The area of irrigated land (apart from orange groves) has almost trebled. The volume of agricultural production has immensely increased.

These are remarkable achievements, carried through in the face of great difficulties. We wish to express our gratitude and admiration to the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem. On behalf of this Conference I shall cable to Dr. Granovsky assuring him and his colleagues on the Board of our loyalty and support and our determination to sustain them to the utmost of our power in their heavy responsibilities.

I turn to the Continent of Europe. The sorrow and suffering of the Jewish people have been without parallel in any generation. The Germans have devoted their gifts of organisation to the hideous business of mass slaughter. They have combined the refinements of cruelty of mediaeval torturers with the frenzy of primitive savages; they have called in aid the modern weapons of destruction. Three million Jews have been murdered—Easterners and Westerners, devout and assimilated, rich and poor—all victims of the insane and insatiable blood-lust of the armoured barbarians of Central Europe.

We mourn the dead but we must save the living. What sort of Europe will emerge from this war? In that Europe what is to be the fate and the future of the Jews who survive?

We have reached a stage in the war when we may look forward to the end of the European part of the conflict. In the east, the Russian armies are advancing on a front of a thousand miles. In the south, the Allies have cleansed Africa of the Nazi pestilence, and are fighting their way up the Italian mainland. In the west, powerful armies are gathered in Britain for the long-awaited invasion of the Continent. And above, from the skies, growing British and American air fleets pour down pitiless death and

destruction upon the enemy. German cities bleed and burn. The vital industrial centres of the Reich are being reduced to rubble and ashes. The battle of the seas is near to being won; the U-boats are being mastered. The vast potential of Allied might is being massed and mobilized for the final blows.

All these factors give ground for sober confidence but not for facile optimism. Some people imagine that as soon as western Europe is invaded the German home front will disintegrate and German morale will obligingly crack. I believe that to be an illusion. The Germans are a great military nation. They have devoted all their thoughts and energies to war. War is their national industry just as murder is their national pastime. They command the economic resources of a continent; they control the labour of scores of millions of foreign serfs.

What can the Germans expect from defeat? What can the Germans expect from the Russians and the Poles, the French and the Czechs, the Yugoslavs and the Greeks? They can expect and they will receive a full measure of implacable justice. I believe the Germans will fight to the end. Grievous sacrifices will be necessary before the German military machine is broken.

As the Germans are driven from the occupied countries they will burn and destroy and scorch the earth. In Russia and in Italy they are dynamiting on a tremendous scale; they are blowing up buildings and industrial installations, roads, railways and bridges, water and sewage systems. We must add the inevitable destruction caused by the passage of warring armies and the cumulative effect of ferocious air bombardment. There will be widespread desolation, indescribable havoc.

In such a Europe what is to be the fate of the Jews who survive? The post-war governments of Europe will be faced with colossal tasks of reconstruction. They will have to rebuild the political, economic, and social structure of their countries. Do we seriously expect them to make it their first task to find their Jewish citizens who may have been driven to the other end of Europe; to bring them back, to re-establish them, and assure their future? These governments, however genuine their goodwill may be to the Jews, will have innumerable urgent and pressing tasks at home which will tax their energies to the limit. It is a delusion to imagine that the problems of the Jews will be given priority.

What then? Are the Jews of Europe to be allowed to rot? They have witnessed stupefying horrors. They have clung to life waiting for the peace which would bring them salvation. Is it to be a mockery?

The Jews of Europe like other men are entitled to a home. At the end of the war they will go to Palestine no matter what the hardships and perils may be. I foretell that when the peace comes we shall see one of the greatest treks of modern history—the Jews of Europe returning to their ancient homeland.

I shall be told there is a document called the Macdonald White Paper. It happens to be an illegal document. It is contrary to international law. It has been condemned by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. It will not be sufficient to flourish the White Paper in the faces of the Jews who have escaped into Hungary, Rumania, Switzerland or Spain. They have been driven to the edge of desperation and despair. What have they to lose? They will come to Palestine. Who is to keep them out? Are they to be driven off at the point of the bayonet?

The Macdonald White Paper is a shameful relic of a bygone era—the era of appeasement. In the brave new world which we are to create, when all peoples are to be free and equal, is Palestine to be the one country in the world where Jews may not enter? I imagine that after the war Jews will be allowed to enter Germany, although I doubt whether they will avail themselves of so priceless a privilege. But it would be a strange world in which Jews were allowed into Germany but barred from Palestine. The White Paper policy is so untenable, so out of touch with realities, so incapable of being implemented in a democratic world, that it will disintegrate and disappear.

We must face the hard fact that a large proportion of the Jews of Europe (outside Soviet Russia) who survive will have no future in Europe. These men and women are broken. They must not be foisted as helpless refugees or unwelcome aliens on countries which do not want them. They need the loving care of their own brethren. The Jews of Palestine are ready to share their homes and everything they possess with them.

Our problem when hostilities end will be of quite a different order from what it was before the war. It will no longer be a question of an annual immigration into Palestine of 20 or 30 thousand. At that rate it would take many years to deal with the problem, and the Jews of Europe cannot wait.

I believe that it will be essential in the first year following the war to bring between a quarter of a million and half a million Jews to Palestine. They can be housed temporarily in the extensive encampments and barracks which are available. There they can be restored in body and mind and gradually absorbed into the economy of the country.

We may reasonably look to the great relief and rehabilitation agency of the United Nations to accept its share of the burden during the interim period. The period during which relief would be necessary would be far shorter and the cost much smaller in Palestine than anywhere else. But we ourselves must shoulder the responsibility for the permanent settlement of the Jews who come to Palestine. It will be essential to acquire very large additional areas of land in all parts of the country, to open up and develop as fully as possible the extensive territories of the Negev, to carry out major irrigation projects, so as to make possible the rapid settlement of hundreds of thousands of Jews.

The Jewish National Fund and the other Zionist organisations, the national institutions and agencies of the Yishuv, must widely extend their labours. Agriculture, industry, commerce, transport undertakings, maritime pursuits—all must be developed with the most intense energy. The solid foundation must be laid by the Jewish National Fund. The Jewish Commonwealth can only be built on Jewish soil. From Dan to Beersheba, from the Mediterranean to the Jordan, in the hills and in the valleys, by the sands of the sea-shore and in the desolate wastes of the wilderness we need land.

In Palestine we shall have a dual problem. Like every other belligerent we shall have to organise the transition from war economy to peace economy so as to absorb the large numbers at present in the armed forces or engaged in war production. This is a task which will test the statesmanship of the most powerful governments in the world. It will be difficult enough in Palestine. But there we shall have the additional vast problem of absorbing large numbers of immigrants into the economy of the country.

To deal with this dual problem it is vital to have both authority and resources. We must have a governmental authority in Palestine which is boldly imaginative, ready to harness all the resources of science, equipped to initiate great creative enterprises, resolved to overcome superhuman difficulties—in short a government which believes in miracles and is passionately determined to achieve the impossible.

The pitiless logic of events drives us to demand a Jewish Commonwealth. In that Commonwealth the Arabs will possess the full citizen rights which men and women, whatever their race or religion, may justly claim in any country of the world in which they dwell. In the Jewish Commonwealth the governmental authority will be able to mobilize the entire energies of the Yishuv and give direction and impetus to the great enterprises which are undertaken. The numerous experts who have been inflicted upon Palestine almost always forecast failure. But we achieved what the experts said was impossible—the remorseless pressure of events made it imperative that we should succeed.

We shall need not only governmental authority but also very large resources. The great National Funds have always been the pioneers; they have provided the spearhead of development. New areas have been opened up by national enterprise and then private capital and individual development have followed. So I believe it will be in the future. We shall need greatly increased national and private resources for our work in Palestine, and the closest co-operation will be essential. Unregulated individualist land buying, private enterprises which run counter to the broad plan of national development, must be sternly condemned.

I return to the home front. Here in Britain during the coming year we propose to launch a United Palestine Appeal in which the Jewish National Fund and the other Zionist funds will take part. It will be a major project. The Anglo-Jewish community in the past has shown a generous and wise understanding of the problems of Palestine and a profound devotion to the Zionist cause. The United Palestine Appeal will aim at mobilizing the support of every section of Anglo-Jewry, and of every congregation and community throughout the British Isles. The United Palestine Appeal will ask for sacrifices greater than ever before.

My friends, we have reached a crucial period in our history. In the next twelve months vital decisions will be taken which will govern the fate of the Jewish people for generations. We must make a supreme effort now. This is the year of decision. This is the year of destiny. On our exertions and sacrifices the future depends. We go forward together, friends and comrades in a great cause, resolved that the Jewish Commonwealth shall be rebuilt in our time and that the Jewish people shall take its rightful place in a free world.

Published by the JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, 65, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1
Telephone : MUSeum 6111.

Printed by The Connaught Press, 12, Ridge Road, N. 8.



End of Jews in England Collection

